BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

[TEN PAGES

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,243—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 6 p.m.				
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	VICTORIA	6322	EGYPT	7912
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep,	BALLARAT	4890		
10th "	ORIENTAL	5294	MOLDAVIA	9900
17th "	VICTORIA	6322		
24th "	ARCADIA	6803	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6993
15th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	ARCADIA	6803	INDIA	7911
29th "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly regularly on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT...	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC...	6,655	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.
NERA	5,576	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Gregori, to sail on or about the 19th Aug. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX...	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,805	27th Aug 1904
† NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,317	8th Oct. "

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 432, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	6,095	27th Aug. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 6th August, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd Aug. at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th Aug, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about 10th Aug. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about 24th Aug.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 5th Aug.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 30th July, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Sept. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Oct. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class,	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Helsito	17th Sept. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NO DOUBT
Imitation is the Highest Flattery!
We will give
Rs. 5,000
FIRST PRIZE, Rs. 2,000 CASH
To the purchasers of any one of the following articles :—

Set of STUDS or CHAIN, Re. 1/8.
Pure Sliver LADY'S NECK CHAIN, Rs. 2/8.
Set of PURE SILVER STUDS, Rs. 3.
English Lever Round TIMEPIECE, (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 3/8.
English Lever Square TIMEPIECE, (WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 4/8.
Lady's or Gent's SILVER WATCH, (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 7/8.

WILL YOU READ THIS?

{Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money; they are Durable and Reliable Timekeepers, for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Oiling, etc., etc.; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.}

Prize Tickets issued free of cost up to the 6th August 1904, and the drawing will be held on the 13th August 1904, on the Art Union Principle in the presence of the public. All are cordially invited.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Rs. 3 to Rs. 110.

PRIZES.

		Rs.
1 Prize	Cash	2,000
1 Do.	"	200
1 Do.	"	100
20 Prizes	" Rs. 10 each	200
500 Do.	" " 5 "	2,500
523 Prizes		Rs. 5,000

EXTRA PRIZE, Rs. 300.

N.B.—Out-Station Orders are promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. System only.
And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS.
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.
ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815 ; AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

WM. McEWAN & CO.'s
Renowned SCOTCH ALE.
C. P. & CO.'S
SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY,
moderately priced,
mild taste and in universal demand.

C. P. & CO.'S CLARETS,
Well-known to the West of London Club Houses for the past 80 years.
OLD "CAMUSLYNIE STILL" Whisky, Unrivalled at the Price.

C. P. & CO.'S
OLD TAWNY PORT
A FINE AFTER DINNER WINE. A GREAT TONIC.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO.'S, LIMITED,

"LIGHT OF ASIA"
AND
"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"
SHOULD BE COMPAREI WITH
REAL HAVANAHS
COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India,

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR AUGUST, 1904.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize. Rs. 23 and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"MUSAFFI" PILLS

OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE
according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.
They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"
For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION,
as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed.
For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA
as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.
100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS :
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA.
ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENT WANTED.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

'DARTRING' TRADE MARK

Superb Skin
is obtained and maintained by using
'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'
No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'.
No imitation can be called 'Dartring'.
Demand the genuine { 'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in collapsible tubes. 'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP.
Wholesale: 67, Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TOM LIDDIARD'S
NEW COMPANY
OF
AMERICAN ENTERTAINERS.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA.

GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCES,
AUGUST 4TH AND AUGUST 5TH.

Miss Daphne Rowe
Miss Hilda Wilson
Miss Irene Vivian
Miss Bessie Young
A HOST — Miss Lena Young
OF TALENT — Mr. W. Banvard
Mr. B. Banvard
Mr. W. Horley
Mr. Cliff Doolan
Mr. Will Harper — WHICH CARRIES
Mr. H. Hofmeyer — ALL BEFORE IT.
Mr. Alfred Foster

Boxes to hold five Rs. 20 | Reserved seats Rs. 3
Single seat in box „ 4 | Second seats „ 2
Back seats Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to Second and Back Seats only.

Follow other papers for further information.

Plan at Seymour Dove's Music Warehouse.

"A CARD."

The Management beg to announce that, for the comfort of its intending Patrons, the

GAIETY THEATRE

will be THOROUGHLY CLEANSED and DISINFECTED and that instead of using the CHAIRS at present in the Boxes they will be REMOVED and others used in their place. The Boxes will be also curtained and draped, in fact every item will be studied for the comfort of the Bombay Public during the performances of the AMERICAN ENTERTAINERS. All arrangements will be carried out under the personal supervision of the Management.

T. J. MEADE,
Manager.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, arrived per HANSA LINE S.S. "WARTBURG," No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments of above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 1st August, 1904.

ESTATE OF LOUIS WILFRED GUISE RIVETT-CARNAC, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1865, that all persons having claims against the late LOUIS WILFRED GUISE RIVETT-CARNAC, formerly Administrator-General of Bombay, who died at Mussoorie, on the 7th May, 1904, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed to whose Estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 27th July, 1904, to THOMAS JOSEPH STRANGMAN, the Constituted Attorney of MABEL RIVETT-CARNAC, one of the Executors of the Will of the said deceased, are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the said Thomas Joseph Strangman, Barrister-at-law High Court, Bombay, after which date the Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property, as the case may be, to the said Thomas Joseph Strangman as such administrator as aforesaid.—Dated this 1st day of August, 1904.

LITTLE & Co.,
Solicitors, for THOMAS JOSEPH STRANGMAN, Administrator of the Estate and Effects of the late LOUIS WILFRED GUISE RIVETT-CARNAC, deceased.

POONA SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 6th AUGUST, 1904.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES, at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 1st August, 1904,

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW,
for Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 28th July, 1904

POONA RACES AND STEEPLE-CHASES.

21ST, 24TH, 27TH AND 28TH SEPTEMBER,
AND
1ST AND 3RD OCTOBER, 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that 1st ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 2nd August, 1904.

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW,
for Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 22nd July, 1904.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDENT, namely,

Rs. 180 per whole Share,
Rs. 45 per quarter Share,

has been declared and made payable on and after 8th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on 1st August on presentation of Share Certificates,

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 2nd August to 15th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 27th July, 1904.

NOTICE is hereby given that JUGMOHANDAS VARJIWANDAS, Esquire, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to our Client HAJI ESMAIL HASSAM, Esquire, the undermentioned property:—

All that piece of Pension and Tax land (but which pension and tax is not paid to the Government at present), containing by admeasurement 22,425 square yards or thereabouts (but the exact area whereof is to be ascertained by actual measurement), situate at Worlee, near Mama Hajani, including certain upper land with two Bungalows and outhouses standing thereon, and certain lower land which is vacant except for a Stable and two outhouses and other cadjan sheds standing thereon and two wells therein with two gates boundary walls and cutcha garka wall standing thereon and which said premises are assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Taxes under No. 7, 8 and 9, and which said premises are bounded on or towards the East by the Worlee Road, on or towards the West by Sea, on or towards the North by the property of Tribhowandas Varjiwandas called the Love Grove, and on or towards the South by the Durgah of Mama Hajani and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Varjiwandas Madhavdas and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 22nd day of July, 1904.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI AND ROMER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

RECTOR'S WIFE, experienced with little CHILDREN, wishes the entire CHARGE of TWO or THREE LITTLE GIRLS, from 3 to 7 years old, whose Parents are in India or abroad. Rectory most healthily situated in the midst of lovely scenery. Unexceptionable references given and required.

Mrs. SOMERSET, Rectory, Crickhowel, S. Wales.

Full particulars with photograph of House at "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE HENRY DALLAS'
MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, AUGUST 1ST, 1904.
THREE LITTLE MAIDS.

MISS BLANCHE GARBETTE
the Celebrated Violinist will appear.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2ND,
A RUNAWAY GIRL.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3RD,
THE MESSENGER BOY.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4TH,
BY SPECIAL REQUEST,
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5TH,
FLORODORA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6TH,
THE BELLE OF NEW YORK.

Doors Open at 8-30 P.M.
Performance to commence 9-15 P.M.

PRICES—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.
PLAN at SOUNDY & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st Inst, at 2 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as dining table, chairs, easy chairs, Wimbridge made almyrah and bedstead, cupboards, iron safe, folding cots, new perambulators, baba cot, book case, 12 large size pictures in frames.

1 Club soda machine of 3 bottles, complete.

A collection of valuable books, such as Glimpses of India, Nizam's Famous Painting, Magic City, Glory of South Africa, Beautiful Paris, Columbus and Columbia, Royal photograph gallery, World's Encyclopedia, bundles of tent kanat and poles.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Esoofally Abdoolally & Co Municipal Contractors, Paool Gully,—

12 butts pump leather.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers
1 handsome light victoria
1 second hand vis-a-vis
1 French polished office shigram,
1 circular glass fronted brougham
1 Toy terrier bitch,
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 4 CASES MILLINERY.

THIS, DAY MONDAY, the 1st Inst. at 2 p m, Messrs. CRWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and account and at the risk of Messrs M Dawoodbhoy and Co. of Chuckla.

D & C 66-13—1 case 95 boxes each 8 bundles each 12 1-2 yards fancy insertions for millinery.

D & C 71-17—71-18.—1 case 69 boxes trimmings and braids for millinery.

D & C 67-16—72-19.—1 case 77 boxes fancy plaited braid and embroidery for millinery.

D & C 73-20.—1 case 26 boxes fancy ribbons for millinery.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 155 CASES WHITE JACCONETS, NANSOOKHS AND MULLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st Inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Thucker Hemraj Jeram and on account and at the risk of Sha Nunchordas Tulkochand.

2 cases each 150 pieces jacconets, 30 ins. 12 yds. Nos. 1 to 3 Os.

2 cases each 150 pieces jacconets, 30 ins. 20 yds Nos. 2 to 4 Os.

115 cases each 153 pieces nansookhs, 29 ins. 18 yds. Nos. two to four 7s.

30 cases each 150 pieces nansookhs, 29 ins. 13 yds. Nos. two to four 7s,

6 cases each 150 pieces mulls, 32 ins. 18 yds, Nos. 4453, to 4463.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of Superior Woollen Worsted Coatings' Venetians, Tweeds Lustres, Shifting Flannels, Serges, &c,

On SATURDAY next, the 6th inst at 2 p m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of the concerned a consignment of superior woollen cloth just received per s. s. Persia consisting of—

All wool superior black and blue diagonal venetian and Jubilee coatings fancy coloured tweeds tunnels and Scotch suitings, white twill and knitted serge fancy coloured whip cord and venetian coatings coloured home spuns and check worsted suitings, fancy check and Vecuna coatings black and blue serge and twill coatings, fancy coloured lustres, Scotch tweeds, indian check suitings, &c.,

The pieces which are from 3 to 20 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and will be on view three days before sale,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 1st August, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS, RUBIES, EMERALDS AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

On FRIDAY, the 5th Inst., at 3 p m, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of a Hyderabad Nawab, the following very valuable Jewellery—

1 large ruby ring set with diamonds
1 flat diamond (very white), set with brilliants
1 diamond ring
2 very valuable diamond and ruby broach
2 very valuable diamond and emerald broach
1 very valuable pearl locket set with diamonds
1 pair of valuable "Jeerwalls" set with pearls and diamonds
1 pair of "largak" set with very valuable white pearls and very valuable diamonds
1 necklace of 466 very valuable white round pearls with very valuable 15 emeralds
1 necklace of 477 very valuable white round pearls with 2 large pearls and one emerald.
6 large loose pearls (white)
1 emerald "goswalla"
4 emerald beads
1 emerald head of very good colour

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FORMERLY KNOWN AS DADY SCREWS NOW OCCUPIED BY MESSRS CLARIDGE & CO, AND OTHERS, AT MARINE STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the concerned, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land with the building and premises erected thereon, commonly called or known by the name of Dady's Screws, situated within the Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2603 square yards of free hold land, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No 1232 and Street Nos 2, 10, 6 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east side thereof by Marine Street, on or towards the west side thereof by Apollo Street, on or towards the north side thereof by property belonging to the Honourable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy (the estate of the late Gungadass Vizbhookandass, Framjee Nuserwanjee, the whole of which were then in the occupation of Messrs William Nicol & Co. and Sirajjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy (then occupied by Messrs Jehangehir Nusserwanjee & Co) and on or towards the south side thereof by Marine Lane

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1904.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, F. P. BALES COTTON, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Ry. Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 53 of Railway Act IX, of 1890, under instructions from the G. I P Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co will sell by public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st August, 1904, at 2 p. m., at Wari Bunder Goods Depot,

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, bags of grain and seeds, bundles of bagging, ropes, hoops, iron, iron-tin and bars, Mangalore tiles, carbon papers and printed books, boxes of luggage, tea, iron machine and pit bats, bags of dry chillies, cottonseeds turmeric, bawshi seeds, sugar candy, charcole basket of bangles casks of vinegar, hand borrow, bales of C P goods, dhoorus of cotton, bales of F P cotton, picking cotton, heaps of loose grain of sweepings wagon of T bark, and other miscellaneous articles.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND BOOKED PARCELS, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the B B & C I Railway Company Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 15th August, 1904, at 2 p m at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Stables,

A quantity of unclaimed luggage, booked parcels and other goods,

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1904.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING"; unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARDES & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.—For Impure and Vitiated Blood, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, old Sores, unsightly Eruptions. Our Preparation will be found invaluable. Per bot. Re. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

ELECTRIC CALL BELLS.—Complete set fitted at your House or Office, from Rs. 15 upwards. Why shout for your servant and get excited when you can avoid it at such a small cost.—C. JOST & Co., Electrical Engineers and Contractors, Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay. Established 1882.

EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN, 27 years College Education, wide African Commercial Experience, REQUIRES APPOINTMENT as Head Cashier or Accountant. Apply Box "No. 1193 J." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, an experienced DRAFTSMAN and ESTIMATER. Applicants to state wages and experience. Apply to Messrs. GAVIN JONES and SON, Cawnpore.

WANTED by an ENGLISH LADY, situation as GOVERNESS in a good family, or Companion to lady. Capable of teaching French, Music, Drill, etc. Would travel.—Address "Z.," care of this office.

FINANCIAL.—Advances made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, Carriages, Life Policy, etc. without removal.—S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co, Financial Agents and General Merchants, 18, Bank St. Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandbrey, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather. The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nicpon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Masagon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-0 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring at good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas, Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

CORN and WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless remedy for Corns, Warts, Bunions, etc. Cures where all similar preparations fail. Per Bottle Annas 12.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

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CHRONIC DISEASES have been successfully cured by ELECTRICITY and ADVANCED THERAPEUTICS after different forms of DRUG TREATMENT HAD FAILED. On hearing what you are suffering from, you will be informed by what SCIENTIFIC METHOD you can be cured. For particulars, diseases cured, etc., apply to the DOCTOR-IN-CHARGE, MEDICO-ELECTRIC INSTITUTE, 13, Forbes Street, Fort.

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NOTICE.

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Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager,
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

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Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
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Hammer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
„ 12 „ 5 „ p. a.
„ 2 years 5½ „ p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a. compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 16,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND.. „ 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... „ 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902..... £ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902 ..... £ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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GREAT REDUCTIONS
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Secretary.

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ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 55th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1903:—

Policies issued (Net).....5,613 for £1,790,063
Surplus on Transactions for above period ..... £ 369,655
Annual Income £1,332,130
Assets £8,688,242

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

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FOR
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BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

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BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
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SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT, MODY & Co.
SOLE AGENTS
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CELEBRATED WINES
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
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Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.
Apply to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
19, Bank Street,
Or
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank,

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 2. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Govern ment Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... ... ,, 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.
,, J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—
2½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ ,, ,, minimum monthly balances
at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	... 5 per cent.
,, 1 Year	... 4½ ,,
,, 6 Months	... 4 ,,
,, 3 ,, ...	... 3½ ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Absentee shareholders and investors' interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.
Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 19,00,000
HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 1-2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 29.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... £28 = — 3-8
3 do. Rentes ..... 97 3-4 = unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £104 1-2 = do
2½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £66 1-16 = + 5-16

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 27 = + 1-8
3 months hence ..... 26 7-8 = + 1-8
Spot in New York ..... 53 5-8 = + 1-4

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·24 1-2 = + 1-3
Berlin ,, ... 20·48 = — 3-4
New York Demand..... 4·57 5-8 = — 1-8

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = unchanged
4 months' sight Bank Bills 3 per cent = do
6 ,, ,, ,, ... 3 1-8 per cent = do
3 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 1-4 per cent = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 5-8 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 3 1-8 per cent = do
7 day market loans ..... 3 1-8 per cent = do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £75,000

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay.....	£	70,000
Gold ,, ,, ...	£	80,000
Silver to Calcutta	£	210,000
Gold ,, ,, ...	£	10,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 11 13-16, J.-J., firm.
METALS.
Copper Braziers 67·10.
Yellow metal 6 1-16.
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 37 S.-O., sellers, quiet.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 3-8.

Holidays in Liverpool until Tuesday.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 6,000. Spot 6·18 +14. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 5-16 unchgd. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·33	5·14	5·17
+7	+6	+6
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·36	5·33	5·30
+6	+6	+6
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch.	Mch-Apl
5·29	5·29	5·30
+6	+6	+6

Receipts at U. S. Ports 1,000
Do. last year 300
Exports to Great Britain 17,000
Do. do Continent 7,000

In New York—
Spot ..... 10·70 unchgd
Futures, month of July ..... unquoted
Do. do. December ..... 9·78 + 2

In New Orleans—
Spot ..... 10 5-8 unchgd
Futures, month of Sept. ..... 9·82 — do
Do. do. Dec. ..... 9·55 — 1
Tone at close ..... barely steady

	Bales.
Week's receipts of cotton at U S ports...	14,000
,, exports to Great Britain	19,000
,, to France and Continent ...	8,000
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	100,000
,, ,, at interior ports	70,000
,, ,, in Liverpool.....	356,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 29th July, 1904:—

Cotton	2,415 bales.
Wheat	16,629 cwts.
Linseed	18,670 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard.....	4,167 ,,
Gingellyseed.....	346 ,,
Poppyseed.....	897 ,,
Groundnuts.....	256 ,,
Castorseed	3,886 ,,
Rice	975 ,,
Myrtobollans	518 ,,
Cottonseed	3,770 ,,
Mowraseed	7,521 ,,
Gram	412 ,,
Joowar	3,249 ,,
Maize	93 ,,

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

	Rs.
Gold bullion	6,98,880
Gold coin	60,000
Ex s. s. Arabia from London.	

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JULY 30.

Exchange—Tone steady
Bank T.T.....1s 4d.
Bank Demand .....1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs 3 do do 170 1-4
Marks 3 do do 138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 136
Shanghai 30 do do 189 1-2
Japan 30 do do 149
Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone. Firm.
Cash..... Rs. 99-5
1st Settlement 1st August ,, 99-5
2nd do 31st do ,, 98-13
Money Market,—Tone easy.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June 3 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June 3 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July 4 do

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone quiet. Rs. a. p.
Ready ... ... 6 4 0 to 6 3 0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 5 4 0 to 5 5 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. 5 11 0
Yellow Guzerat, eady 5 12 0
Poppyseed.—Tone Rquiet
Ready ... ... 6 3 0 to 6 2 0
Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready 25
WHEAT.—Tone. steady.
Soft red Ahmedabad..... Rs. 28 1-2
Club, No. 1 ..... Rs. 29

COTTON.—Liverpool being closed for the August Bank holiday, there is no opening telegram to-day. Our local market is steady without change for ready cotton while Sutta quotations Re. 1 to Rs. 2 dearer.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ..... quiet
Futures..... quiet
Good Bhowanugger..... ....
The Manchester Market has been..... steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols 88
3 per cent Rentes 97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan 104 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers 66 1-16
Bar Silver 27
The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comer, khadi and Dongri	3	2	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	23
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	7
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Pardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	16
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	7
Total	6	7	88
Same date last year	18	24	93

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m, yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	2	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	3	19
D Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada,	0	0	15
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	11
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Pardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	0		21
F Parel, Sewri and Sion			4
G Mahim and Worli	2		11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total	3	7	90
Total plague deaths to date...	276,421	223,451	
Same date last year		15	82

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—MORTLOCK—BROWN—July 7, at St Barnabas's Church Brannton, North Devon, F T Anderson, MD to Hope Beatrice, daughter of the late Rev J M Brown, MA, Vicar of Aiworth-cum-Wraxall.
BAKER—BARCLAY—July 9, at St Saviour's Church, St George's Square, F W, son of the late Brig-Surg Lieut-Col F B Baker, Grenadier Guards, to Elizabeth Jean, youngest daughter of the late W Barclay, ficet engineer, Royal Navy (retired).
BERESFORD-PEIRSE—CAMPBELL—July 7, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, Major H B B de la P Beresford-Peirse, DSO, son of Sir H Beresford-Peirse, Bart, and Mabel Marjorie Campbell, daughter of Earl and Countess Cawdor.
BLUMIERG—LANE—July 4, at Fornebury Church, Boscastle, H E Blumberg, captain and adjutant Royal Marine Light Inf, son of the late Capt F W Blumber, 17th Lancers, to Eliza Tudor, widow of the late F Cecil Lane.
EDINGTON—FORREST—July 7, at St Mary's Charing Cross Road, H G H, son of G T Edington, to Mable, daughter of the late E Forrest, J P of Ceylon.
HEWETT—PLATT-HIGGINS—July 9, at the Church of St Saviour, Upper Chelsea, Major E V O Hewett G M G R E, to Brenda, daughter of F Platt-Higgins M P
KEITH FRASER—VILLIERS—July 9, at St Peter's Eaton Square, Capt H C Keith Fraser, 1st Life Guards, to Dorothy Villiers, daughter of Hon F H Villiers C B.
SCORER—ATKINSON—July 7, at St Mark's Church Upper Hamilton Terrace, E T, son of A Scorer, to Catherine Dora, daughter of Col S E Atkinson (Retired List Madras Army), of Gordon Mansions.
SPITTA—CROOKENDEN—July 6, at St Marylebone Church Dr H R Dson of E J Spitta, to Sybil Howard daughter of Col Crookenden.

DEATH.

ASHCOMBE—July 7, at Princes Gate, the Lady Ashcombe, aged 77.
BAKER—July 10, in London, F C Baker, commander (retired), Royal Navy, aged 63.
BEADNELL—July 10, at Phene Street, Chelsea, widow of the late Col G Beadnell, and daughter of the late Capt R Streatfeild, R N aged 39.
CHAPLIN—July 10 at Brighton, Mary Sophia widow of Major Chaplin, 60th Rifles.
DALRYMPLE—July 9, at Springband Cottage, Prestwick, Ayeshire, widow of the late F A E Dalrymple of the Bengal Civil Service, and daughte of the late Major-Gen H Bowen, C B, agod 87.
GLOVER—July 7, at Karlsferry House, Elie, T C Glover, C E late of Bombay, and of Mount Grange, Edinburgh.
GORDON—July 8, in London, Capt H P Gordon, late Sutherland Highlanders, aged 37.
HAINES—July 8, at Lower Reddings, Churchdown, Gloucestershire, C S Haines, captain (late 2nd Life Guards), aged 66.
KENNEDY—July 6, at Lincoln, Major F C Kennedy, formerly of the 51st and 25th Regts, late 1st Volunteer batt Lincolnshire Reg', aged 71.
MUSGRAVE—July 7, at Kennet House, Harrow, W A B Musgrave, D C L, son of the late Sir A Musgrave, G C M G, aged 48.
NOBLE—July 9, at Forest Lodge, Maresfield, Uckfield Sussex, Capt W Noble, J P, F R A S, aged 75.
PENNELL—July 4, at Clapham, Major H L Pennell, late 13th King's Dregoon Guards, son of the late H L Pennell, of Dawlish and Bombay, aged 44.
PRICE—July 10, at Ealing, widow of the late A Price, R N and daughter of the late Capt Crouch, R N.
TOMES—July 10, at South Littleton Worcestershire, R F Tomes, J P, aged 80.
WHIFFIN—July 12, at Anerley Hill, Upper Norwood H W S Whiffin, late accountant-general at the War Office, aged 79.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

ELLIOT—July 25, at St Thomas's Church, Quilon, by the Rev Richards, D D, Arthur Edward Elliot, eldest son of E H Elliot, Junior Professor of English, Presidency College, Madras, and Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, to Violet Kate, second daughter of T C Clarke, late Asst. Registrar of the High Court, Madras, and Mrs T C Clarke.

DEATHS.

FLEWKER—July 21, at Deshergarh, of Pneumonia, James William Flewker, aged 68 years 7 months.
WATIS—July 24, at No 1, Victoria Road, Bangalore, George Albert, Retired Captain, Madras Medical Service and third surviving son of the late Quarter Master J Watis, B Trcop, R H A, aged 61 years, 4 months and 12 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m. High water, 1-40m., 1-58a. Low water, 7-22m., 8-7a.
Meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, the Henry Dallas Company, 9-30 p.m.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr J. Sanders Slater Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Ratna Kara, a hack victoria driver with driving his carriage in a manner so rash and negligent as to endanger human life. The evidence shwed that about half-past 11 o'clock on Friday night the accused while under the influence of liquor, was driving his carriage furiously along Khetwady Main Road. Policeman No. 1709c who was on duty at the junction of Khetwady Main Road and Cawasji Patel Tank Road, in attempting to stop it was knocked down and had his right arm fractured. The driver continued to drive on at the same rate and was subsequently arrested by Kanawadi. The injured policeman was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRUSHED BY A ROLLER.—At the Kamatipura Morgue, Mr. J.M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquiry on Saturday relative to the death of Maruti Gainu, a boy aged 4, son of a widow residing in Duncan Road, whose legs were accidently crushed under a steam roller, driven by Arjun Pandu, an employe under the Improvement Trust. Mr. J. P. DeQuadros, pleader appeared on behalf of the Trust. In the course of his evidence Arjun said he saw a small boy running across the road in front of the roller. He shouted to the red-flag man, Ravji Janu, who was in front to put the boy out of the way, and then he put on the brake. He saw the flagman turn round, and try to catch the boy, who in attempting to evade him, tripped, and fell. He reversed the engine, and applied the brake. The roller stopped, and the boy was removed. The flagman having been examined in corroboration, further inquiry was adjourned.

COLLAPSE OF A SCAFFOLDING.—Mr. J. M. Payne Acting Coroner for Bombay, continued his inquiry yesterday in the Esplanade Police Court, relative to the cause of death of Mankibai, woman, a labourer aged 25, who died on the 16th July by injuries received from a fall off a scaffolding in Rajkote Street Frere Road which had collapsed while she and others were at work on it. Mr. Nowroji Hormusji Katrak Superintendent of Streets and Buildings Bombay Manicipality was further examined. In the course of his evidence, Mr. Katrak said he had examined the scaffolding on the other side of the building where work was done, and considered it safe. If the work was to go higher up, the scaffolding would require to be strengthened. He noticed that several of the putlogs had been removed from below where the accident occurred. This would weaken the scaffolding to a certain extent. When the scaffolding got to a certain height some of the putlogs might be taken away without making it unsafe. Despite the putlogs taken away in this scaffolding he considered it safe for ordinary purposes.—Further inquiry was adjourned.

LANDLADY AND HER TENANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Inspector Sullivan charged Saheb Nubbi, a Mahomedan woman, with the theft of ten pairs of slippers of the value of Rs. 3-12-0, the property of one Luximon Maloo, a shoe-maker. It appears that the accused is the owner of a house in Baloo Street, Bhendy Bazaar Road and lives on the upper floor of the building, the ground floor being in the occupation of the complainant who has his shop there. The latter had not paid the rent of the place for the last six weeks although repeated demands for the same had been made by the accused. On Friday night the accused went to the complainant and peremptorily demanded the rent due. The complainant asked her to wait until Monday. She declined to do so. She went to her room, fetched a basket and having filled it with ten pairs of slippers which were lying in the shop, carried it to her room. She then turned the complainant and his two wives out of the shop and locked the place. The complainant offered no resistance he was as afraid of the Mahomedans by whom the locality is inhabited, but went and made a complainant to the police, who recovered the slippers from the accused's room. The rent due by the complainant to the accused was Rs. 5-4. The Magistrate remarked that it was very curious that the complainant while quite able to maintain two wives, was unable to pay the rent due to the landlady. The offence committed by the accused being only a technical one, she was sentenced to a day's nominal imprisonment.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 15TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia, Captain T. Leigh, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, with the English Mail of the 15th July. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mullane Mr R
Roberts Lt A N
Forster Mr J
Stewart Major E C
Richardson Miss
Goodley Miss
Allenback Surg
Dobbs Lt
Borner Mr
Agate Mr
Boughton Mr H E
Opie Mr J
Asgor Mr Moho
Scott Mr L
Mitha Mr C M
Ruttonjee Mr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Hardy Mr G
Harrington Hon Mr Justice
Rose Capt
Pugh Mr R A C
Janmahomed Mr
Asser Mr O
Lancaster Mr E
Grove Capt and Mrs
Griffiths Mr W
Aspinwall Mr J E
Hakim Singh Mr
McDowell Mr
Rodocaracte Mr J M
Marshall Dr C
Burton Mr A
Crabtree Mr
Tancreed Lt
Seale Mr
Rodrigues Mr and Mrs
Dodaji Dhakji Rane Mr
Green Mr W B

FROM BRINDISI.

Paterson Mr J
Macfarlane Mr J
Odgers Mr C E
Dunlop Mr R W L
McLean Mr A J
Elphinstone Capt
Smith Col Koncaid

FROM MALTA.

Roberts Lt R L
Wilkinson Mr R J

FROM GIBRALTAR—Fonseca Mr A

FROM ADEN.

Kensington Lt E C
Goulie Lt J
Sterick Serg
Trotter Capt
Munro Sub-Conductor

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. H. M. S. PERSEUS.

A very interesting match was played on Saturday evening on the Cooperage Ground when the Bombay Gymkhana team opposed the team from H. M. S. Perseus in the Harwood League competition. Play commenced in fine weather and there was a large concourse of spectators. From the start to the close an excellent game was witnessed, both sides playing their best. The teams were evenly matched and as a result neither had scored up to half time. On resumption, matters did not present any altered appearance and it seemed as if the game would end in a fruitless draw. The Sailors as well as the Civilians had their own turns of attack and chances to score, but the custodians of both defended successfully. About ten minutes before the close however the naval team got one in. A splendid kick from near the middle of the field by a Naval lack put the Gymkhana goal in jeopardy. The keeper tried to clear the shot single handed, but missed and a Perseus forward quickly banged it through. The Gymkhana made great efforts after this, but were unable to equalise. Score:—

Perseus...	1 Goal
Bombay Gymkhana	Nil

EXECUTION IN BOMBAY.

At seven o'clock on Saturday morning, Sherali "alias" Fida Ali Amanali, was executed in H. M.'s Common Prison, Bombay, in virtue of a sentence of death passed on him by the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe on the 4th July, in the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Accused was convicted of cutting open with a knife the throat of Banu a woman with whom he lived in Sankli Street. He suspected her of infidelity with a man younger and richer than himself and of mixing arsenic in his food with intent to get rid of him. He sent a petition from the Jail to the Bombay Government, praying for the commutation of his sentence; but his application was rejected on the 20th July. He was informed by the Jail authorities that he had a right to renew his application to the Supreme Government, and also to H. M. the King-Emperor, but he declined to avail himself of either of these privileges, and said he was prepared to meet his doom. He was brought out from his cell and the warrant for his execution was read to him by the Superintendent, Mr. Munsiff. While passing by the cell of the other condemned prisoners under a capital sentence he bade them farewell, and was marched off to the gallows, where a long drop was given to him. Death was almost instantaneous. An inquest was held by Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner at which the verdict of death being due to suffocation caused by judicial strangulation was recorded.

BATTERING A WIFE'S HEAD WITH A STONE.

Mr. E. M. Pratt, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, in June last, convicted Banajee Gangajee of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced him to transportation for ten years. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The accused was charged with the murder of his wife Deoki. He went to a police station at Dhulia on the morning of the 20th April last and informed head constable Sheik Yasin that his wife had been killed. The constable went with the accused to his house and found the corpse of Deoki lying on the floor. The head had been smashed and the brain was protruding and there was a trail of blood on the floor from a grind-stone up to the head of the corpse. There was a stone on the grind-stone, which was plastered with blood and brain, and there were splashes of blood on the wall. The constable noticed that there were blood stains on the clothes of the accused. The chief constable was sent for, "panchnamas" were made, and the accused was arrested. He admitted having killed his wife by hitting her on the head with the stone. Mr. Pratt said it was obvious that he intended to cause her death, and the only question for decision was whether circumstances had been proved which would reduce the offence to culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The accused had, on the 12th April, made a complaint to the city Magistrate that one Ganpath Rukhmajee and others had seduced and taken away his wife. The complaint was referred to the police for investigation. On the 24th April, the chief constable examined the deceased Deoki and she admitted that she had left the accused's house, had stayed for a night in the house of a woman in Dhulia, and had then been taken to Parola. She had then returned to live with her husband. There were quarrels between her and the accused the next day, Monday. On the forenoon of that day, the deceased was sitting on the verandah of a neighbour, Anodi. The accused asked her to cook his food. She refused and he slapped her and took her home. In the house she was abusing him. At noon the same day, the accused was again seen dragging her back to his house. When he took her home, she was still abusing him. It was in consequence of this abuse that the accused said he killed her. He said he was not in his senses when he committed the crime. His act was not, Mr. Pratt said, a deliberate one, for the weapon he used was a small curry-stone, probably the first thing that came to his hand. He was already deeply incensed by the conduct of his wife, and the abuse was of the foulest kind. Mr. Pratt thought the provocation was of a character to deprive him of self-control (Reg. vs. Khogay, I. L. R., 2 Mad. (22) Mr. Pratt therefore gave accused the benefit of the first exception to section 300 of the Code; and finding him guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, sentenced him to ten years' transportation.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances dismissed the appeal.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SALSETTE TALUKA.

A correspondent writes:—Mr. Kharkar, 1st. Assistant Collector, Prant Bassein and President of the Taluka Board of Salsette presided at the special general meeting of the Board held at Thana on the 29th ult. Rs. 16,000 were sanctioned for the repairs of the Bhayandar-Utan Road and Rs. 27,000 for a new road from Bhayandar to Kashi-Mira. The construction of culverts on the Gorai branch of the Gorai-Borivli Road was also sanctioned. The proposal to construct piers at the Ambavni Creek (between Gorai and Borivli) was approved and plans and estimates of the work called for. The question connecting the Juvem Island by a road was discussed and it was resolved that a road be constructed from Irla-Parla to Juvem provided the "Khot" of the Juvem village (island) contributed one-third of the cost of the work.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

The weekly rainfall report published at Simla to-day, describes the Bay monsoon current as unsteady and the Bombay current as weak. The seasonal rainfall is more than 20 per cent. below normal over the Ludhiana sub-division (—26 per cent.), Lahore Subdivision (—44 per cent.), North-west dry divison (—65 per cent.), Jubbulpore sub-division (—35 per cent.) Indore sub-division (—42 per cent), Gujarat division (—62 per cent.), and West Satpuras division (—35 per cent).

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 31.

Sunday.—The depression in the east of central India has moved very slowly westwards and this morning lies over Nowgong and Jhansi. Pressure has risen in Burma and north-east India and has fallen elsewhere, but the changes in most cases have been small. Light to heavy rain has fallen in East Central India and adjacent districts. Rain has increased on the Burma Coast and the West Coast and showers have been received in north-east India and the Deccan. Nowgong reports a fall of 7 1-2 inches, Karwar 3 1-2, Jhansi, Cawnpore, Tezpur, Silchar, Rangoon 2; Tavoy, Shillong, Cochin and Mormugao 1 1-2. The depression in Central India is likely to continue to move slowly westwards and while rain should decrease in Central India and practically cease in the United Provinces it should commence falling in east Rajputana and west central India. Showers are probable in the Central Provinces and possible in Gujarat. Light to moderate rain is probable on the West coasts and Burma coast and showers in north-east India.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arabia, Captain T. Leigh which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden with the English Mail, reports having experienced fresh to moderate monsoon, fine weather and smooth sea.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplanade.		Fort.		Colaba	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	30	50	32	96	32	97	25	27
Sunday, 31st July	00	04	0	03	0	04	0	06
Total...	30	54	32	99	33	01	25	33
Total fall to 31st July, '03	51	73	48	54	48	81	58	24
Total fall to 31st July, '02	22	03	26	92	25	84	25	11

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 30TH JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Direction.	Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·104	NNW	5	95·5	67·9	51	0,0		0·09
Jask	29·186	E	22	93·8	84·2	85	0·0		— 0·13
Muscat	29·35	E	5	91·8	90·0	89	0·00		— 0·40
Aden	29·67	NE	13	93·8	85·2	87	0·0		— 0·03
Lahore	29·525	N	3	99·1	84·8	51	1·75		— 6·10
Sirsa	29·520	SW	4	100·3	86·6	54	1·51		— 4·29
Delhi	29·569	SE	6	92·5	79·0	57	3·25		+ 3·31
Agra	29·560	SE	3	97·0	79·2	53	0·05	15·52	+ 2·11
Cawnpore	29·529	ENE	3	94·8	77·3	68	2·18	20·07	— 11·93
Allahabad	29·4	E	7	92·6	76·1	87	0·70	13·20	+ 4·86
Jhansi	29·605	NNE	5	94·2	76·9	68	0·52	23·87	— 6·18
Jacobabad	29·509	SSE	6	101·5	81·7	71	.....	0·30	— 1·10
Karachi	29·582	W	17	87·4	78·7	85	.....	0·00	— 4·28
Jeypore	29·615	W	3	89·2	75·6	88	.....	8·88	— 2·09
Ajmere	29·627	W	11	89·4	68·5	80	.....	6·21	— 3·35
Deesa	29·648	WSW	19	88·1	76·0	90	0·07	4·53	— 7·9
Ahmedabad	29·637	SSW	4	91·7	78·1	79	.....	6·00	— 12·34
Bhuj	29·615	NW	24	87·3	77·4	86	.....	1·57	— 7·85
Jamnagar	29·630	WSW	26	89·5	78·2	79	.....	7·19	— 7·53
Dwarka	29·643	SW	19	82·9	77·87		.....	2·14	.....
Rajkot	29·654	WSW	17	89·4	73·2	86	.....	11·06	— 7·18
Bhavnagar	29·672	W	14	95·4	79·0	67	.....	2·88	— 0·67
Para.									
Veraval	29·673	SW	17	82·7	78·3	88	.....	5·85	—

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***** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.**

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1904.

A LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR ON THE CENSUS.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is contributing to the "Empire Review" some interesting comments on the last Indian Census. He claims as one advantage of census-taking that it brings the official more closely into contact with certain aspects of the population than any other of his ordinary duties. The enumeration of itself is perhaps less important than the opportunity it affords of this close communication and for some of the ablest officers of the service to put forth their views on such social and ethnological questions as the growth of religious opinion, the origin of caste and of marriage customs, the causes of the disproportion of the sexes, as well as the changes in these respects which are found to have occurred in each decade. Sir Charles shows that there has this time been greater accuracy in the carrying out of the census, due both to the longer experience of the officials engaged in the work and also to the gradual allaying of the fears and suspicions with which the operation was, and still is regarded by large numbers of the people. The total cost of enumerating the 294 millions of people, which is the approximate total, was twenty-two lakhs of rupees, of which a lakh and a half was spent on enumerating tracts not counted in 1891, on which occasion nevertheless was 26 lakhs. The saving of five and a half lakhs is shown to have been partly due to the increased experience gained, but mainly to the working of the "slip" system. Twenty-two lakhs of rupees, writes Sir Charles, may be taken as equivalent in English money to £150,000, which is rather less than has been spent on the yet unfinished census of Great Britain and Ireland, which cost, up to March of the present year, £156,000 for the enumeration of about forty millions of people. The enormous difference is astounding at first sight, but Sir Charles finds the explanation in the wonderful cheapness of the whole operation, caused by the immense amount of voluntary help received by the Government from all classes of men "from one end of the Empire to the other, who gave their unpaid services for an object which most of them understood but imperfectly and many must have regarded with positive suspicion." In illustration of the extent of this voluntary help, Sir Charles quotes Mr. Risley who tells us of the zeal of one volunteer enumerator which impelled him to turn into verse the Census instructions and to suggest that his weaker brethren should be required to learn the production by heart.

The true growth of the population since 1872 is estimated to have been—between that year and 1881 possibly nil, certainly not more than one and a half per cent. or three millions, from 1881 to 1891 about 9·8 per cent. or 26 millions; and from 1891 to 1900 about one and a half per cent. or four and a half millions. These figures Sir Charles Elliott applies as a text for a short discourse. He takes it that they affect the thoughtful reader in two different ways. On the one hand they relieve him of the oppression caused by the contemplation of so vast an increase as that from 205 to 294 millions in thirty years, as they show that, after allowing for the new peoples brought under our rule and for improvement in the accuracy of the census operations, the actual rise in number has only been thirty-four millions, an immense number, certainly, but less than it seemed at first sight and not very considerable when compared with the gigantic total of almost three hundred millions. Sir Charles accepts it as affording reason to hope that we are not drifting into certain disaster through the increase of population up to a figure at which it would be impossible for the land to sustain them. On a survey of the entire conditions of the country, he asks us to rest assured that there is still sufficient room for expansion over the area still uncultivated, and for improvement in the method of cultivation and by introduction of artificial irrigation to provide food and employment for a people increasing in number at this rate for many years to come. As to whether the population will increase at this and at no greater rate, Sir Charles remarks that with a people marrying so early and so universally, and restrained so little by prudential considerations, a rise of thirteen per cent in thirty years is exceptionally small and bears testimony to the destructive power of great climatic agencies. In the middle decade referred to, when there was no exceptional scarcity from drought or suffering from high prices, the increase was twenty-six millions or ten per cent. If other decades had enjoyed a similar immunity, the number would have grown by 73 millions, not by 34 and the spectre of over-population and exhaustion of the soil would have been far more alarming. It is the business of Government, he asserts, "to cope with these seasonal calamities and to draw their sting by measures of prevention and remedy. The more we are successful in doing this, the more urgent will be the demand for measures to increase the productive power of the soil and to provide new occupations and means of livelihood." To the philosopher, however, it appears that although Government may do everything possible to cope with these seasonal calamities, nature will follow her own plan of dealing with over-population.

The causes which were at work in the last decade to keep down the natural increase were several and diverse. They included emigration, decrease of the birth-rate and increase of the death-rate above the normal. Of these causes, emigration counted for very little. Something like three-quarters of a million would count the lot. As to lowering of the birth-rate and the heightening of the death-rate during the last decade, Sir Charles Elliott thinks it is fair to assume that the vital statistics represent a very considerable approach to the real facts. Speaking roughly, very roughly, he says, the ordinary birth-rate in India may be taken at about forty per thousand and the death-rate a little over thirty, leaving a margin of about one per cent. which corresponds with the increase of ten per cent. which took place between 1881 and 1891, a period of general prosperity. In the last decade, however, there were very great variations from the usual proportions. In all provinces, with hardly an exception, a high death-rate was either accompanied in the same year or succeeded in the next by an abnormally low birth-rate. Thus in seven years, out of the ten which elapsed between 1891 and 1901, the natural tide of increase was set back in one or more of the principal provinces of India. The increase, despite of these setbacks, is held to be the resultant produced by combining together those areas in which the increase was much more pronounced and those in which there was a positive decrease. Two famines heightened the death-rate. That of 1896-7 was bad; but that of 1899-1900 much worse, as not only did the crops fail completely, but there was also a dearth of fodder. The stores of grain exhausted in 1897 had not been replenished and the water-supply dried up. Large numbers of half-starved immigrants perished and the death-rate was much larger than registration records showed. But it is again asserted that only a very small fraction of the mortality in a famine is attributable to actual starvation. A great part of it is due to epidemics of cholera and other diseases occasioned by the collection of a large number of persons together and by the consumption of improper food. These are, however, indirect results of famine. But Sir Charles Elliott is anxious that his readers should remember that, though the disclosures of the census statistics are painful in that respect, they afford no ground for recrimination or censure or crying out against the inevitable. And he is perfectly right.

FRONTIER TRADE.

THE frontier trade of the year 1902-1903 showed a fall in value of 164 lakhs, but last year it is satisfactory to learn that trade was on the whole progressive, having increased in value by nearly 105 lakhs. About 38 per cent. of the whole trade crossed the North-western frontier. The trade with Northern Afghanistan has expanded considerably in the last two years, owing, it is reported, to the reduction of tolls and imposts on trade. Information in this point is being collected, but it seems that the heavy transit duties have been reduced to the equivalent of about 2 1/2 per cent. "ad valorem" on goods destined for Bokhara, and this should increase the trade in tea and indigo, which are among the few articles admitted at the Russian frontiers. Recovery from the effects of the severe drought appears in the larger trade with Kandahar and Southern Afghanistan. This drought has restricted trade along the caravan route from Nushki to Persian Seistan, both directly by the devastation it caused in the regions served and indirectly by increasing the existing difficulty of transport so that the value of the trade in merchandise remained at the low level of the previous year, that is, about 5 lakhs. The imports from Dir, Swat, and Bajaur consist principally of agricultural and pastoral produce, and after two bad seasons the surplus for trade was apparently restricted. By far the largest trade which crosses the Northern and North-Eastern frontier is that with Nepal, which amounted last year to one-third of the whole frontier trade; and the construction of railways to several points along the very extensive frontier indicates its importance. The decline which appears in the last two years is in the trade with Bengal, but as more than half the imports consist of grain and pulse and a considerable share of oil seeds and of ghee, variations are natural. The trade with Tibet has decreased as a result of disturbances caused by the armed resistance to the progress of the Mission to that country, for the decline occurs in the trade by the route passing through Yatung. Of the trade on the Eastern frontier, that with the Shan States is not strictly foreign trade, for these States are British territory, but some trade passes through them from China and Siam. The direct trade with western China is mainly from Bhamo through the treaty port of Tengyuch. The export of foreign cotton goods was much reduced, this being a general feature of the whole frontier trade.

BRITISH TRADE WITH BEIRA.

British trade with Beira has grown so much during the past few years that any complaint regarding the manner in which shipments are made must have a disquieting effect on manufacturers. Mr. Consul Greville, in his report on Beira trade of the past year, points out that in dealing with the requirements of the trade of the port, it should be borne in mind that to a very great extent what Beira requires is very much what Rhodesia requires, so far, at any rate, as relates to ordinary articles of daily use; because local demand does not now constitute the important factor that it did four or five years ago. Beira importers handle most of the goods despatched to Rhodesia, and according to Mr. Consul Greville they are constantly complaining of the delays in shipments of goods ordered from British houses. "These delays," writes the Consul, "are unaccountable, and there can be little doubt, are responsible for the diversion of much business to continental markets. One particular case, which may be cited as an illustration, is that of a large consignment of soft goods ordered from the United Kingdom by letter on January 8, 1903. These were received during the following November. Another instance was one in which an order for several thousands of blankets was divided between the United Kingdom and Germany, also early in 1903, the Hamburg shipment reaching the consignee more than four months before the British goods." We gather from Mr. Consul Grevil'e's report that complaints, are numerous regarding the careless manner in which goods shipped from the United Kingdom are very often packed. Baled goods travel well, but those packed in cases rarely arrive in good order. The chief fault appears to lie in the fact that cases are often too large and not strong enough. There can be no doubt that a little attention to these details would be appreciated by Beira merchants and would popularise British markets in a much needed direction.

THE GERMAN MARKET FOR FOREIGN EXPORTS.

IT is an accepted maxim that the conditions of the import trade of any country do not long remain the same, but, as experience proves, suffer considerable change in a very incousiderable time. This is true of Germany, perhaps, more than it is of any other country, and a review of the past few years shows that foreign trade with that market which was possible then is possible no longer. Germany, it is interesting to know, is now practically equipped with the most improved machinery that has yet been devised in most branches of manufacture and her mechanics have not only learned how to operate the imported machines to their full capacity, but, by copying and in some cases improving them, to produce others at least equally effective and at more or less reduced cost. Another respect in which the situation has recently changed consists in the greater number, the more skilful management and the far-reaching influence of industrial and trade combinations. This seems to have impressed itself upon the United States Consul-General at Berlin who in a report on the subject unburdens himself thus:—"Broadly stated, one important effect of these combinations is to stimulate and assist exports of German-made goods, to make imports of many kinds of foreign merchandise increasingly difficult. Members of certain syndicates in Germany refuse to buy materials from, or sell goods to, firms which purchase from abroad supplies which are produced or furnished by members of their own syndicates. This amounts practically to a boycott against firms which derive any part of their supplies from outside the syndicate, and is a powerful weapon in combating the use of certain imported raw or half-finished materials." British manufacturers, it is certain, are alive to the necessity of ascertaining in what lines export trade to Germany is still possible to them. The German market, however, is narrowing and growing more difficult every year, and with the exception of such articles as typewriters, sewing machines, graphophones, phonographs, cash registers, mechanical musical instruments, dental supplies, office furniture and other specialities, more or less covered by patents or trade marks and imported and sold by well equipped and ably managed agencies, operating in direct connection with the home sources of supply, there is no field for British manufactured goods. There is no important field for standard hardware, cutlery, and the vast range of miscellaneous goods known as "Kurzwaaren" for the reason that they are made in Germany in great quantities as cheaply as any where else in the world. There is no getting over the fact that the day of Germany's dependence upon foreign sources for any of these goods is definitely past.

SIR J. BOURDILLON proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer Bengal.

ALL the Local Governments concerned have now sent in their opinions on the Bengal Partition scheme.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harrington, arrived in Bombay on Saturday from England by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer Arabia.

WITH regard to the recent attack on the Levy Post in the Zhob Valley, it is believed the party was made up of outlaws from beyond the Afghan border and Mahsud malcontents.

DURING the visit of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the United Provinces in turn to Simla certain provincial irrigation schemes will be discussed with a view to their early commencement.

A TELEGRAM from the British Ambassador at Constantinople states that medical inspection and rat destruction has been imposed on ships arriving from Port Said, which would seem to point to plague in Egypt.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will proceed from Simla direct. Later on, after his river trip, he will stay for some time in Calcutta, and thereafter visit Ranchi, eventually arriving at Darjeeling the third week in September.

NEWS received from Somaliland states that the Mullah has shown no further signs of activity. It is now believed the report that he was within fifty miles of Berbera was untrue. The line of communication with El Dab has not been interrupted.

ACCORDING to news from Kabul the Amir has lately become fully reconciled to Her Highness the Bibi Halima and Sardar Umar Jan. Their allowances have been restored, and the young Sardar has been given his old official powers.

THE census of Simla taken on the 26th July showed 32,277 persons within municipal limits. The population of Jutogh is 1,807, including British troops and followers, and that of the cantonment area 8,000. The figures show an increase of between two and three thousand on those of 1901.

THE report of the Special Committee which recently considered the scheme of water supply and electric power for Simla will be submitted to the Government of India in the P. W. Department for consideration before any final orders are passed.

As stated some time ago the Amir has intimated a wish to have expert English doctors stationed at Kabul. He suggested one medical officer, one lady doctor, and three hospital assistants, with a small compounding staff. The Government of India are prepared to meet his wishes so soon as formal application in detailed form is received.

THE Khedive of Egypt, who arrived in London on July 9, left on the 11th for Paris. His Highness has been received by Lord Lansdowne at his private residence. The visit of the Khedive is of a purely private character, and it is expected that he will return to Cairo by the end of September. His Highness, attended by his Excellency Aziz Izzet Pasha, honoured Lord and Lady Farquhar with his company at dinner, on July 12, at their residence in Grosvenor Square. The following guests were present:—The Duke of Fife, the Duke and Duchess of Portland, the Marquess and Marchioness of Lansdowne, Count Apponyi, the Earl and Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery, the Earl of Derby, the Earl and Countess of Erroll, Lord and Lady St. Oswald, Lord and Lady Knollys, the Hon. Sidney Greville, Colonel Davidson, Lieut.-Col. C. Frederick, Mr. Henry Milner, and Mr. Henry Oppenheim. The Khedive, accompanied by the members of his suite, paid a visit to Princess Henry of Battenberg at Kensington Palace on July 13. The King and other members of the royal family sent congratulatory messages to the Khedive on July 8, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of his birthday. His Highness left London in the morning to visit Sir John Gorst at his country residence but returned in the evening.

THE LONGEVITY OF BIRDS.

THE investigations of Dr. Menchnikoff in regard to bird life have led him to propound a theory concerning the great age attained by birds compared with mammals. There is a broad rule—so broad, indeed, that only the numerous exceptions make it a rule at all—that duration of life in animals is proportionate to their bulk; thus whales and elephants reach a good old age—the former apparently survive for centuries, the latter sometimes for two hundred years,—men and horses have a moderate span of life, and tiny mice must be content with a harassed existence of some five or six years. Some fish—pike and carp,—however, can compete with the elephant, a toad has passed its forty years, and a sea anemone, an inert lump of jelly, has lived for more than half a century. Remarkably little information can be discovered in zoological text-books respecting duration of life; an essay by Professor Weismann is practically the only philosophical literature of the subject, and Weismann admits that the difficulty of verifying many of the statements was very great.

Reverting to the rule—which is no rule, writes T. A. C. in the "Manchester Guardian,"—we find that birds, if we consider their comparative weight rather than bulk, live much longer than mammals, but even in birds there is considerable variation. Leaving the why and wherefore, let us see what is known. We can only form our conclusions in most cases from birds living under artificial conditions in captivity. We are therefore at once faced with the question, Do we prolong the life of our captives by providing them with a regular and suitable supply of food, or do we shorten their existence by the inevitable restraint? We may do either if we consider that the average life of a bird in a free state is regulated by the rate of mortality. Few birds, or indeed any animals, die a natural death, few linger to perish by the miseries of old age and decay. Nature provides the happy despatch either in the form of accident or at the hands of enemies, predatory or parasitical. We have no means of telling how long a wild bird's constitution might survive if it could manage to live to die of old age. Too frequently, however, our solicitude for our pets leads to their undoing, and post mortems do not always reveal where we have erred now and then we discover that a surfeit of boiled potato or some similar food has hastened the end. If we keep birds we are constantly struck by the frailty of avian life.

It is an old German popular saying that a wren lives three years, a dog three times as long as a wren and multiplying each age by three goes through a series—horse, man, donkey, wild goose, crow, deer, and oak. This, as Weismann points out, makes the life of man 81 years and of a deer over 6,000, and although crows can manage better than we can they hardly live 2,000 summers. Small singing birds seldom live over 20, their ages in captivity vary from eight to 18. Naumann states that a canary will live for 12 or 15 years, a nightingale 8 or 9 and a blackbird about twelve. Compared with our three score years and ten, which we lords of creation have the audacity to consider as the standard, these ages are not long. A magpie has been known to reach 20, but others of the crow family have done better; ravens have lived for a hundred years or more—one authority states two hundred,—and in a wild state it is possible they may last longer. The immortal "Grip" was supposed to have a long life before him, but as a matter of fact two models for the raven's character were needed before "Barnaby Rudge" was completed; white paint injured the constitution of the first. Castor oil, Dickens tells in a letter revived the dying "Grip" "so far that he was able at eight o'clock p. m. to bite Topping." Later "he was heard talking to himself about the horse and Topping's family, and to add some incoherent expressions which are supposed to have been either a foreboding of his approaching dissolution or some wishes relative to the disposal of his little property, consisting chiefly of halfpence which he had buried in different parts of the garden." His last words were, "Halloa, old girl!" His successor dug up the pence, but did not enjoy the property long; in three years he passed away with "a sepulchral cry of 'Cuckoo!'"

"Parrots, which look as if they had lived for ages, they are so wise" (the borrowed expression is very apposite), have several times been known to pass their century. No record, unfortunately, has been kept of the result of the experiment made by an old lady of eighty who purchased a parrot to see if it really would live until it was a hundred. Humboldt, in good faith, tells of a parrot, living in Maypures when he was on the Orinoco, which conversed in an unknown tongue; the Indians said they could not understand it, for it was the language of the long-extinct Atures. Parrots as a rule are quick at picking up recent language, especially if it is vehement; we must take the statement of the Indians for what it is worth. Longevity is not uncommon amongst raptorial birds: a golden eagle lived in captivity in Vienna for 104 years, and we do not know what age it was when captured. A vulture in the same place lived 118 years, and a falcon is said to have reached the ripe age of 162.

Eider ducks are supposed to live for a hundred years, and wild geese may exceed that period, which, however, is considerably below the time reached according to the German saw; swans, which certainly live a long time under favourable conditions, are stated to live sometimes 300 years.

Naturally, the statements about longevity in birds and mammals are liable to exaggeration. Sir Thomas Browne, in his "Vulgar Errours," threw doubt upon the longevity of deer; in such cases, however, as well-known captive elephants, crocodiles and giant tortoises the evidence is good, and whales have been captured with ancient-dated harpoons embedded in their blubber. The great question of the duration of life of an animal turns upon one point—How long is it necessary for a creature to live in order to ensure the perpetuation of its kind? In order to produce a sufficient number of offspring must leave an average of two descendants, lest to that the race may not die out. What, order does this mean? Simply that the chances against so many young creatures—enemies lie on every side, accidents, starvation, storm threaten so constantly that a vast majority go to the wall before they reach maturity. To maintain the balance of numbers each pair must leave a couple of offspring and no more the rest must fall out of the race, and so they do. If, therefore, a bird lays a few eggs, and the young are exposed to many dangers, it must live long enough to produce a margin balance over and above the number which are wiped out. Weismann's calculation about the golden eagle whose life may last say sixty years will serve as an example. Suppose that maturity is not reached for ten years—most birds are mature long before this—and two eggs are the average number laid, we shall have 100 eggs in fifty years, and of these only two will develop into adult birds." This is a terrible fact to realise when we consider that a similar waste of life occurs throughout the animal kingdom, but it requires no stretch of imagination to see what would be the inevitable result if a slight—ever so slight—increase in numbers occurred generation after generation. Without entering into the arguments it may be roughly stated that birds have more odds against them than mammals, and consequently require a longer life to achieve the object of this life, in other creatures, especially in invertebrates, an increased fertility provides for the struggle against the drain they live a shorter time but produce more young.

ACCORDING to the "Standard's" correspondent at Constantinople, the Persian Ambassador to the Porte has been recalled a second time. This step, it is believed, is partly due to his inability to procure the expulsion of the Shah's younger brother, who is at present living there practically unnoticed, and partly to the fact that his old patron, the Ataberg, who passed through there last month, is in disgrace.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Standard" (copyright) telegraphs on July 13:—I am privately informed that a train full of men proceeding to the Far East from Kharkoff was prevented from starting by scores of women throwing themselves on the rails and demanding that their husbands should be allowed to remain to support their families. It is rumoured that similar events have taken place at Kieff and in other Southern governments.

PORT ARTHUR'S PLIGHT.

A GENERAL ATTACK.

REPORTED FALL.

RUSSIA AND THE NEUTRALS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, JULY 30, 4-55 A.M.

Reuter (Chifu) states that thirty of the better class of Europeans, who left Port Arthur on Thursday report heavy fighting there since Tuesday.

The general assault began on Thursday and the bombardment by the Japanese was the severest since the siege began.

The Russian forts were replying a little.

Reuter (Wei-Hai-Wei) states that the British fleet is returning to Wei-Hai-Wei.

This is regarded as indicating that Port Arthur has fallen.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 30.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman," dated London, July 29th, says :—A terrific assault on Port Arthur is proceeding. The fortress is rumoured to have fallen.

A contemporary publishes the following telegram dated Singapore, July 30th :—Reports emanating from Chifu state that it is rumoured that Port Arthur has fallen, being taken after a desperate assault on the 29th, in which the Japanese losses are estimated at 14,000.

The same rumour has also been received here from Wei-hei-wei, and has been published there by the "Independent."

The Japanese at Shanghai give credence to the report, and think it quite possible that the fortress has fallen, as it was known that preparations were ready for the final assault.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 30.

An official report states that five officers have been killed and forty-one wounded around Port Arthur since Tuesday, but the losses in the men are not stated.

The American Government has issued a semi-official statement declaring that, regardless of the rules profounded by Russia respecting the sinking of neutrals, America holds that it is opposed to all modern principles of international law.

The Russian Press is adopting a strong attitude regarding the sinking of neutrals with contraband and maintains that the sinking of the "Knight Commander" was entirely justifiable on account of the impossibility of taking her to port.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the Vladivostock squadron has passed through the Tsugaru Straits homeward bound.

LONDON, JULY 29.

General Oku reports that according to captured officers, Generals Sakharoff and Kondratovitch were wounded at Tashichiao. Their casualties, General Oku says, were about two thousand and the Japanese about one thousand.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay received the following telegram on Saturday morning from his Government :—

General Oku further reports, among other things, that according to a statement of captured Russian officers, General Kuropatkin was present on the battlefield, and Generals Sakaroff and Kondradovitch were wounded, and that the Russian casualties were about 2,000. Our casualties amount to 1,000. The booty and prisoners are under investigation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 29.

The captured vessel Arabia has arrived at Vladivostock.

Russian correspondents dwell upon the extraordinary mobility of the Japanese at Tashichiao. The Russians on the last day believed they were victorious till the Japanese made a turning movement and compelled the Russians to retreat.

They extol the unflinching bravery of the Japanese charges under a murderous fire and estimate the Russian losses at a thousand.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 3[illegible].

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, the 29th July says that the "Times" reports that the Russians are using Dum-Dum bullets.

THE JAPANESE WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

The following amounts have been received by the Indore Branch of this Fund. Amount previously received Rs. 510-7-3, Shrimant Shanker Rao Paraji Holker, Durbar Vakil, Indore Rs. 10, Sardar Bahadur General Sohnoo Singh officer commanding the Imperial Service Troops, Gilgit (Kashmir) Rs. 10 Raja Ram Saran Sahaya, Banker, Patna Rs. 10' Amounts less than Rs. 10, Rs. 23-14-0, Total Rs. 564-5-3,

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The County Championship.

LONDON, JULY 30.

Essex has beaten Middlesex by ten wickets.

Lancashire has beaten Worcester by 192 runs.

Hampshire versus Surrey was drawn.

The following matches were abandoned:—Notts vs. Derbyshire, Somerset vs. Sussex, Yorks vs. South Africans.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

Rupture of Relations.

PAPAL NUNCIO TO LEAVE.

LONDON, JULY 29.

After a prolonged Cabinet Council in Paris, a Note was telegraphed to the Vatican which it is reported involves a complete rupture of relations.

LONDON, JULY 30.

M. Delcasse this afternoon notified to the Papal Nuncio in Paris that, owing to the rupture of relations with the Vatican, his presence in Paris had become purposeless.

M. DE PLEHVE'S ASSASSINATION.

British and American Condolences.

The King has telegraphed to the Tsar his sympathy at the loss of the distinguished Minister M. de Plehve.

Secretary Hay has also cabled his condolences.

It is officially stated that the assassin was wounded in several places but not dangerously.

He refuses to give his name.

THE LICENSING BILL.

Passed by the Commons.

The House of Commons have read the Licensing Bill a third time by 217 against 129.

MR. ARNOLD-FORSTER.

Mr. Arnold-Forster has informed his constituents that he will not seek re-election.

THE INDIAN FOOTBALL SHIELD.

WON BY CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.

An assembly of 15,000 people gathered on the Calcutta Football ground last evening to witness the final struggle between Calcutta and the King's Own team for the Indian Football Association's shield. The game was won by Calcutta by a goal to nothing. Rain, which came down in the second half of the game, spoiled the efforts of both teams.

CALCUTTA ROWING CLUB REGATTA.

The members of the Calcutta Rowing Club held their first regatta of the season at the Kidderpore Canal last evening. The preliminary heats in the various events were rowed off on Thursday and Friday, the finals taking place yesterday. The club met with their usual bad luck in the matter of weather. It poured rain throughout Thursday evening and there was a heavy downpour yesterday just before the regatta commenced. The attendance was fair, and thanks to the exertions of Mr. W. S. Bark, the Honorary Secretary, everything went off smoothly. There were four events on the programme, namely the Class fours won by the Services, the Junior Sculls won by Mr. W. C. Burke, a Ladies' race won by Mrs. Wilson and a scratch fours won by Mr Le Cocq's crew.

PLAGUE AT BELLARY.

MADRAS, JULY 30.

Plague is reported to have again broken out in Bellary where two imported cases have been detected.

THE MADRAS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The Leicesters again met the Middlesex Regiment yesterday in the Madras Hockey Tournament. A well contested and better played game ensued than on the previous days, but the defence on both sides was better than the attack. The result was another draw, no goals being scored. An extra five minutes was played each way without result.

PATRIOTIC AND INDIAN HEROES' FUNDS.

SIMLA, JULY 30.

The balance sheet of the combined Patriotic and Indian Heroes' Funds for last year published to-day shows a total of close upon two and a half lakhs of rupees invested.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel Woolcombe, Assistant Adjutant-General Musketry, Army Head-quarters has three and a half months' leave.

It is notified that soldiers enlisted before the 1st April 1902 may elect for service pay at any time up to 1st October next.

The medical history of the Soudan and Nile Valley Expeditions and the medical organisation of the Russian or other foreign Army are notified as the subjects selected for next year's promotion examination for Majors in the Army Medical Corps.

It is notified that the Ordnance Department will be able to supply miniature ammunition on the 1st September next.

The Armament of all Frontier Levies and Militia with Martini rifles has now been completed.

Brigadier-Generals J.E. Nixon and A.R. Martine, have been promoted to Major-General.

The P. and O.S. N. Co's steamer Arabia, Captain T. Leigh, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden, with the English Mail and passengers brought the following details from Aden :—7 men, the Buffs ; 1 man, R. E., 2 warrant officers, 3 non-commissioned officers, 8 clerks and 9 public followers, Supply and Transport Corps, 2 warrant officers, 3 non-commissioned officers, 2 clerks, and 25 followers, Ordnance Department.

The total Indian Railway earnings from the 1st April to the 16th instant are sixty lakhs of rupees ahead of those of the corresponding period of last year.

LORD LAMINGTON'S VISIT TO AHMEDNAGAR.

PROGRAMME OF TOUR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 31.

H. E. Lord Lamington, accompanied by his staff leaves Poona for Ahmednagar on 10th August and arrives there publicly at 4-40 p.m. His Excellency will drive to the Collector's bungalow and thence to Bishram Bung where the Municipality will present an address of welcome. On the 11th His Excellency visits the Civil hospital and the Education Society's High School. Afterwards the Governor will pay a visit to the following institutions :—The weaving factory, the hand loom factory, the American Mission High School, the Christian Literature Society's Normal Girls' schools and the American Mission girls' schools. In the afternoon, he will lunch at the Judge's bungalow and will proceed to the Collector's bungalow where he will receive an address from the Education Society. In the evening his Excellency opens the American Mission Dispensary for women and thence will drive to the fort. A reception will be held at night at the Collector's bungalow. On Friday he visits the Remount Depot and afterwards proceeds to inspect the S. P. G. Mission school, thence goes to the Municipal engine house at Wedgaon aqueduct, afterwards returns through the city to the Collector's bungalow and proceeds to Salabut Khan's tomb. A dinner will be given at the Connaught Rangers' Mess on the 13th. His Excellency with drive to Kapurwadi returning via Alemgir's tomb and Bhenger. Gymkhana sports will be held in the evening. Lord Lamington leaves Ahmednagar for Poona after dinner the same night.

THE POONA HUNT.

A SUCCESSFUL DAY.

The Hounds met at the Royal Artillery Mess this morning. Showers of rain fell on the previous day and gave a better promise of sport. Colonel Bull viewed Jack stealing away. The hounds on being laid went at a good pace pointing for Ganeshkhind. The canal, which was passed through, checked a large number and it was only those who got over kept up with the hounds and crossed the Aundh-Kirkee road. Jack ran along the river bank pointing for the powder factory. After a twenty minutes' fast gallop, the hounds bustled Jack back to the Botanical Gardens. Jack jumped in front of Major Chesney and turned back for the Bepori village where he took refuge. But the hounds forced Jack into another clump and killed him. Mrs. Webb, Colonels Full, and Channer and Captain Eaton Evans were well to front.

After a short halt, the Master made a move towards the west of Ganeshkhind with a small following, as the first severe gallop had been enough for most people's horses. Jack was soon on foot and made for Bhamburde hill, a steep hill hard on horses, and went towards Pashan village. The hounds kept line running very fast. Jack went down the valley and hounds run into him at the foot of the hill and killed him. Miss Anderson was the only lady that went through the gallop and was up at the killing.

The way the hounds ran and killed two good Jacks speaks well for Colonel Sheringham and also shows a very good pack this year.

THE LATE COLONEL MINCHIN.

PROPOSALS FOR PERPETUATING HIS MEMORY.

A meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Colonel Minchin was held this afternoon at Bootee Hall to adopt measures to perpetuate the memory of the deceased officer.

Sirdar Coopoosawmy Mudliar said that all present were aware of the reason of the meeting that afternoon, but it was only a preliminary meeting. He hoped to hold a public meeting. Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dustoor Hoshang Jamash was voted to the chair. He spoke a few words regarding the meeting and said that when Colonel Minchin died everybody, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus and Bhoris, expressed sorrow. Then Mr. Khaikhusroo Adurjee Ghaswalla moved the resolution that this meeting do resolve that a public meeting be convened as soon as possible in a public place with a view to perpetuate the memory of the lamented late Colonel Minchin. With a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting was dissolved.

LADY JENKINS' HORSE PERTH DEAD.

The well-known horse Perth belonging to Lady Jenkins died to-day at Wanowrie hospital. He won for the last two years in succession, the hunter charger race in Bombay extra meeting.

THE DALLAS COMPANY.

A crowded house welcomed the reappearance of the Dallas Company in Bombay at the opening performance in the Novelty Theatre on Saturday night. There have been changes in the Company since it was last here, but the level of ability has been maintained. The piece staged was "A Chinese Honeymoon" and the result was a very bright performance which was keenly enjoyed by the audience. The artistes were all good and the new acquisitions to the Company made a successful appearance. The verdict of the house, however, gave the premier honours of the evening to Miss Alice Wade whose vivacity established her popularity with Bombay audiences during her previous appearances here. She played the part of "Fi Fi" an English "slavey" in a Chinese Hotel and kept the house in great merriment while she was on the stage. Miss Ernestine Walter, one of the artistes new to Bombay, made a charming Princess and sang excellently, Miss Grace Desmond was an admirable official mother-in-law and Miss Bertha Hunter and the other ladies sang and acted gracefully and well. In Mr. Jamie Dallas the Company has acquired a skilful comedian and as Mr. Pineapple, the bridegroom whose honeymoon in China leads to adventures including involuntary bigamy with the Princess, he kept the fun of the piece going merrily. Mr. Ritter Riley was good as the Lord High Admiral charged with the special duty of finding a bride for the Emperor. Mr Percy Haydn was successful and Mr. Albert E. Rees made a personable Emperor. Mr. Frank Cochrane, who played what we suppose must be called the handsome hero's part, sang tastefully and well. The piece turns upon the complications produced by the Emperor Hang Chow's desire for a wife, the efforts of the Lord High Admiral to find a bride for a "bill poster" on the strength of his photograph alone and the operation of a law which enacts that persons caught kissing must marry within two hours or perish. The success of the performance was indicated by frequent encores and almost continuous laughter. To-night the "Three Little Maids" will be given.

POONA RACES.

THE FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 30.

The Poona racing season was opened to-day. There was a good gathering of Bombay Sportsmen who availed themselves of the Race Special. The meeting started in rain but the weather cleared up later on. The assembly was very large. For the first race Settler was favourite but Calcutta was too much for him. Bendigo was made an odds on favourite for the Maiden Arab Plate, but the race was a dead heat between Berlin and Turn of Luck. In the run off Turn of Luck failed to catch Berlin by a quarter of a length. Fire Up with Murphy crouched on his neck won the July Plate easily. Mr. A. W. P's Hopeful won the fifth race. Lady Dean won the Amateur Race easily and with the run off of the dead heat a splendid meeting was brought to a close. Details :—

The Midget Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Maiden Arabs 13-3 and under, new measurement. 13-3 hands to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1902, of race value Rs. 150 or over : once 4lbs. ; twice 7lbs. ; three times, 12lbs. ; oftener, 18lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs M Gogaldass and A Nanjee's g a h Calcutta, 7st 6lbs .....Foster 1
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Dilerjung, 8st 6lbs. Kamad 2
Mr Yussuf Yunanee's b a h Yerbo, 8st.....Elliott 3

Also ran :—Zurriff 8st. 7lbs.; Dachshund 8st. 6lbs.; Splendour 8st. 6lbs.; Caravan 8st. 3lbs.: and Settler 8st.

Betting :—5 to 2 against Settler ; 4 to 1 Calcutta ; 8 to 1 Zurriff ; 10 to 1 and longer odds the others.

Settler jumped away as soon as the barrier was released and held the advantage to the bend where Calcutta was sent along and collaring the leader won by two lengths ; same distance between second and third. Time—1min, 10secs.

The Maiden Arab Plate.—Winner Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arabs W. A reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners, since 31st March, 1902, of race value Rs. 150 or over ; once 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs. ; three times, 12lbs. ; oftener, 18lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, new measurement, 5lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr G K and D D's c a h Berlin, 7st, 3lbs.....Native. Dead
Mr A W P's b a h Turn of Luck, 8st 9lb .....Murphy } heat.
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Hadur, 8st 3lbs...Foster 2

Also ran :—Smasher 8st. Deserter 8st. 5lbs. Sahab 8st. 4lbs. Bendigo 8st. 11b. Massowah 7st. 13lbs. and Cardigan 7st. 9lbs.

Betting :—6 to 4 on Bendigo ; 4 to 1 Sahab ; 6 to 1 Deserter ; 8 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

Turn of Luck got away first and kept the lead to the distance where Bendigo was asked to challenge the leader. In making the effort he swerved on to the sand and let in his stable companion, Berlin, who dead-heated with Turn of Luck ; Hadur a length off for third place. Time—1min. 26 1-2secs. Berlin won by three-quarters of a length.

The July Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 100 third, Rs. 50. For Horses which have never won a flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over. W. A. and C. reduced 10lbs. Penalties—Winners, since 31st March, 1902, of race value Rs. 150 or over : once, 5lbs. ; twice, 10lbs. ; three times, 14lbs. ; oftener, 18lbs. Winners since the above date race value Rs. 200 : once 4lbs. oftener, 7lbs., in addition to above penalties. Allowance—Ponies 14-2 and under 7lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr A W P's b aus g Fire Up 8st 4lbs .....Murphy 1
Mr P B Avasia's br g Testwood, 8st 11b ...Hoyt 2
Mr Mehta's br aus m Blue Blood, 9st 5lbs..... Morrison 3

Also ran :—Overture 9st., Daraji 9st. Fingal 9st. 8lbs., Gun Metal 8st 6lbs., Indaba 8st. 2lbs. Half-a-Crown 8st. 11b., Ural 7st. 10lbs., and Whitefoot 7st. 5lbs.

Betting :—Evens Testwood ; 3 to 1 Fire Up ; 5 to 1 Blue Blood ; 10 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

Murphy jumped out of the gate at once and waited in front with a two lengths lead. At the bend Fire Up was given his head and won, hard held, by 1 1-2 lengths 1 1-4 lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 4 4-5 secs.

The Arab Pony Trial Plate, Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, new measurement, which have never won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over 14 hands to carry 9st. 12lbs. W. I. Allowances—Ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 1,400, 5lbs.; Rs. 900, 10lbs.; Rs. 200, 14lbs.; Rs. 100, 21lbs. (not accumulative). Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Maydwell's g a h Titus II. 9st, 4lbs.....Hoyt 1
Mr. Mustapha bin Talib's g a h Tigris, 8st. 6lbs. ... .Nama 2
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch a h Shah Jehan 7st. 11lbs.....Elliott 3

Also ran : Achilles 9st. 3lbs. Young Kohinoor 8st 12lbs. Napoleon 8st. 9lbs. Arabistan 8st 6lbs. Grey Fox 8st. 2lbs. Hermit 8st. and Galib 8st.

Betting.—6 to 4 on Achilles, 5 to 1 Arabistan and Shah Jehan, 10 to 1 and longer odds the others.

An excellent start was effected despite the unwieldiness of the field, Tigris and Titus II making to the running the distance and the latter eventually snatched a half length victory, 3-4 length between second and third.

Time 1min. 9 2-5 seconds.

The New Comers' Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab ponies 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1903 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties—Winner of race value Rs. 150 or over : once, 4lbs ; twice, 7lbs.; oftener 14lbs.; twice. 7lbs.; oftener 14lbs. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr A W P's b a h Hopeful, 8st 12lbs Murphy 1
Mr H B Pike's b a h Bandit II, 8st 2lbs Foster. 2
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h False Start, 8st 12lbs .....Heeroo 3

Also ran : -Sugger 9st. 11bs., Meliva 8st. 9lbs., Kismut 8st. 8lbs., Guiding Star 7st. 11lbs. ; Orragh 7st. 10lbs ; Shahoon 7st. 10lbs. ; Black Prince 7st. 7lbs. : Grey Ghost II 7st. 4lbs. ; Shah Alum 6st. 12lbs. ; Swazi 8st 12lbs.

Betting : 6 to 4 on Sugger 2 to 1 Hopeful, 5 to 1 Black Prince, 8 and 10 to 1 the others.

Hopeful jumped off and commanding a good lead kept it, winning easily by one length ; 3-4 length between second and third. Time,—54 1-2secs.

The Amateur Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third Rs. 50. For Ponies 14-1 and under which have not won a flat race value Rs. 200 since 31st March 1902. 14-1 to carry 12st. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1902, race value Rs. 100 or over ; once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs. ; three times, 10lbs. ; oftener 14lbs. Allowance—Maidens 5lbs. ; C.Bs., 18lbs. Distance—1-2mile.

Capt Stewart Balmain's g aus m Lady Dean, 11st 11bs ....Capt Meynell 1
Mr W Bass br e m Filbert, 11st 6lbs... .....Owner 2
Lieut-Col Hazelton's b aus g Patrician, 11st 4lbs ..... wner 3

Also ran :—Lady Jess 12st. 11b. ; Pimoire 11st. 2lbs. ; Fanstive 11st. Tam Ring 10st. ; The Reverend 9st. 10lbs. ; Ding 9st. 5lbs.

Betting :—6 to 4 against Tam Ring, 4 to 1 Lady Jess and Patrician, 10 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

Lady Dean led all the way and won pulling up by a length ; head between second and third.

THE LIDDIARD-ROSS ENTERTAINERS.

This combination of American Entertainers open at the Gaiety Theatre on Thursday and succeeding nights. The majority of the Company arrive by the Chusan to-day and a very pleasant and clever Vaudeville entertainment may be anticipated. As will be seen from the advertisement which appears elsewhere, the Company is a strong one, possessing at least five lady performers. Four of whom are described as Champion Cake Walkers and Dancers. Illustrated Picture Songs, the latest from America will be one of the features of the entertainment. Mr. Ross is not new to India and he knows the requirements of this country and has catered for them, we believe, accordingly.

REPRESENTATIVES of Berlin merchants and manufacturers are making arrangements for a visit of British merchants to Berlin in the course of the summer.

SIR ANDREW FRASER'S visit to Ranchi may be taken as having a direct hearing on the question of the proposed transfer of the Sibpur Engineering College to that place. A good site seems available there, and also one for a model Presidency College. The expense will be more than covered probably by the sale of the Sibpur College and grounds, which are extremely valuable owing to their position on the right bank of the Hooghly.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By far the most important game, played this season by the Bombay Gymkhana, was that with the Hindu Gymkhana on the latter's ground on Saturday last. Considering the importance of the fixture, it was unfortunate that the Gymkhana had to take the field without the services of several of their regular players and in the absence of Milne, Stileman, and Richardson, the first two of whom are at present "hors de combat", the attack was greatly weakened, there being no change bowlers of any calibre to relieve Ainsworth and Coombs. The Gymkhana, for whom Major Carnegy was acting as Captain in the absence of Milne, lost the toss and the Hindus had first service of an absolutely perfect wicket. To bowl on such an adamant wicket would have tried the patience and skill of a Hearne or a Rhodes, and never were two bowlers at a greater disadvantage than Ainsworth and Coombs who found themselves quite ineffective and unable to get any work on the ball. They sent down over after over of plain straight good length balls, but these the Hindu batsmen treated with scant ceremony. It was a heart-breaking experience for the two bowlers in question, and one that they are not likely to meet with often on monsoon wickets in Bombay. Each one of the five Hindu batsmen who went to the wickets scored freely, but by far the best display was Banda's innings. Going in first, the Hindu crack batsman started cautiously, so cautiously indeed that he and his partner G. Khote took an hour to put up the half century. By that time, however, whatever sting there was in the bowling had been removed and runs thenceforth came rapidly, 130 being added during the last hour the Hindus remained at the wickets. Several changes were made in the bowling, Carnegy, Powell and Marsh all having a turn, while Ainsworth and Coombs changed ends. One change, had the desired effect. Powell succeeding in catching Khote off his own bowling. For a long time that remained the only success the Gymkhana bowlers had, and it was not until the telegraph showed 150 for one wicket that further success rewarded their efforts. Then indeed a startling change came over the game. Aston who had been put on as a last resource to bowl slows with his first ball getting Banda caught in the slips when that player seemed set for a century and with the third ball of the same over getting rid of Pai in a similar way. Two wickets for 1 run was a promising beginning and the spectators watched breathlessly for a sensational over, but the new bowler having accomplished even more than the purpose for which he was put on viz., the dismissal of Banda, met with no further success. Banda whose downfall was brought about when his score stood at 73 played very fine cricket and as far as we could see did not give the semblance of a chance during the hour and forty minutes he was at the wickets. Up to the time that Aston took charge of the leather from Marsh, it seemed certain that he would add his name to the small list of batsmen who have made centuries this season and his dismissal from the first ball sent down by that bowler caused no little surprise. Giving Aston a turn with the ball was a happy inspiration and furnished an illustration of how easily the separation of two batsmen who have become thoroughly set may be brought about by turning from the regular bowlers to one whose deliveries are strange to the batsmen. Telang and Date made things lively for the field after the departure of Pai until the former in running out to Ainsworth was clean bowled. The Hindus then declared the innings closed.

During the ten minutes' interval a slight shower of rain fell, and a few minutes after the Gymkhana innings commenced, an interruption occurred from the same cause. Whether this made the wicket a bit difficult, despite the fact that the bowlers were handicapped with a wet ball, or the first few batsmen were off colour, we cannot say. But whatever the cause was the first three wickets, those of Aston Powell, and Carnegy, fell with such rapidity as to cause fears to be entertained that the side would be unable to play out time. Fortunately one batsman on the side at least was in good form, Philbrick to wit, and first in partnership with Carnegy and afterwards with Langhorne played such good cricket as to entirely remove the fears of Gymkhana supporters that the side was going to be disposed of for a small score. We have before this drawn attention to Philbrick's abilities as a batsman combined with his skill as a wicket-keeper, and if any proof were needed to confirm the good impression his style of batting has left with local critics, we have it in his innings in the match under notice. He scored exactly half the runs made from the bat, the total of 100 for four wickets including 24 extras, and the form he displayed was distinctly good. In his innings were six boundaries, but from this it must not be inferred that it was a short and merry one. On the contrary he was at the wickets for nearly an hour, and while having a go at every loose ball, played strictly with an eye to extricating his side from the danger of a collapse. In this he was ably seconded by Captain Langhorne who once more showed that he is an adept hand at keeping his wicket up when things are going badly with his side. He is a stonewaller of the 20 runs an hour class and has proved on all kinds of wickets this season that he has no superiors among local European batsmen in playing the goose game. All things considered, we think the Gymkhana may be congratulated on having done as well as they did, and we attach little or no importance to the failure of Ainsworth and Coombs for on such a plumb wicket Rhodes and Hearne would have found themselves at a disadvantage. It will be noticed that a large number of extras were given away by both wicket-keepers. In Philbrick's case this was to a certain extent explained the pace of the wicket greatly puzzling him, after the slower wickets on which he has been playing all the season. The following are the scores :—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr Banda, c Langhorne, b Aston	73
Mr G Khote, c and b Powell	36
Mr Pai, c Powell, b Aston	27
Mr Telang, b Ainsworth	20
Mr Date, not out	21
Mr Baloo }	
Mr Dashete }	
Mr Datterker }	Did not bat.
Mr Rane }	
Mr Divekar }	
Mr Vakil }	
Extras	21
Total (for 4 wkts)	199

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr Aston, b Date	8
Mr Powell, b Date	7
Mr Philbrick, b Vakil	38
Maj Carnegy, b Date	8
Capt Langhorne, not out	11
Mr Coombs, not out	4
Mr Burney }	
Mr Marsh }	
Mr Bond }	Did not bat.
Mr Ainsworth }	
Mr Macdonald }	
Extras	24
Total (for 4 wkts)	100

Y. M. C. A. vs. PARSEE GYMKHANA.

This match was played on Saturday. Scores :—

Y. M. C. A.

Mr A C Higgins, c Kanga, b Commissariat	5
Mr W B George, c Talyarkhan, b Commissariat	7
Mr F J Clark, b Kanga	8
Mr R Phillips, b Kanga	3
Mr H Middleton, l-b-w, b Commissariat	4
Mr E S O Nieli, b Commissariat	6
Mr G H Sharpe, b Kanga	0
Mr E D Smith, b Commissariat	5
Mr A K Nash, b Kanga	4
Mr E Grennan, b Kanga	0
Mr Shete, not out	0
Extras	1
Total	43

PARSEES.

Dr M E Pavri, c O'Neill, b Nash	18
Mr J D Mody, c Smith, b Lynn	5
Mr H D Kanga, b Phillips	31
Mr R E Mody, b Phillips	38
Mr J J Poshn, not out	17
Mr H F Commissariat, l-b-w, b Lynn	16
Mr M H Sanjana, c Lynn, b Smith	6
Mr H D Gimi, b Phillips	13
Mr K P Lila, not out	36
Mr V M Colah c and b Clark	6
Mr R Parakh, did not bat	
Extras	4
Total (for 8 wkts.)	190

(Concluded on page 6.)

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 15.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

It is a rather curious coincidence that Mr. Kruger should have passed away on the very day selected by Mr. Chamberlain for the real commencement of what he calls the great fight and what his brother styles the raging tearing propaganda. People may say what they like about the ex-Colonial Secretary, but as a political organiser he stands alone in this country. Nobody but the founder of the once-despised but powerful "Caucus" could have captured the somewhat rusty Liberal Unionist machine and converted it into the effective instrument it has shown itself to be this week. To properly estimate the undoubted impression made by Mr. Chamberlain's reappearance in what may be called a live session one must not overlook the dinner given in his honour a week ago to-night by friendly Unionist M. P.'s. The fact that 200 Unionist members had expressed their intention of being present and that of these 177 attended is in itself a striking tribute to Mr. Chamberlain's personality, but I almost think that the political importance of the gathering has been a little overrated. After all the whole of the "Two Hundred" are not thick and thin adherents of Mr. Chamberlain. All those who arranged the dinner required from those permitted to subscribe was that they should be "in general sympathy with his policy of preferential trade within the Empire." Those, who expected or rather hoped that he would, if not in this speech at any rate in his deliverances yesterday, utter some note of hostility to the present Government, must be feeling rather disappointed. At the members' banquet he said :—But, Mr. Chairman, this is not merely a celebration or an anniversary in the life of an individual. It is also a demonstration—a demonstration unique in my Parliamentary experience, a demonstration which must necessarily encourage him who for the moment is its object. When I speak of a demonstration I must explain. There are always some people to whom a plain truth is difficult of comprehension, to whom it comes as a second nature to seek, even in the simplest fact, for some mystery of iniquity and intrigue. Therefore I would say, what I know is in your mind, that this is not a demonstration like those of which we have seen so many—a demonstration which is against something or somebody ; but, on the contrary, this is a demonstration in favour of something. We are all glad to be loyal supporters of the Government. We are, most of us, personal friends of many of its members, and, above all, we are friends and admirers of the Prime Minister, who under the most difficult circumstances I have known has maintained the honour and interest of the Unionist party. We therefore, meet to-night as those who are determined, so far as in us lies, to keep this Government in whom we have confidence in power ; as long as that is possible, as long as they themselves feel they can continue to render service to the country. With regard to the meetings of yesterday, it is no reflection on Mr. Chamberlain to say that more interest almost attaches in what Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Alfred Lyttelton said than in what he said. He has naturally little fresh to tell us in support of his scheme. Why the speeches of the Foreign and Colonial Secretaries have been so anxiously awaited is that their opponents and possibly some of their friends were curious to see how they could reconcile their acceptance of office in the reconstituted Liberal Unionist Association with the well-known attitude of Mr. Balfour on the Fiscal question. The resolution adopted on the motion of Lord Tennyson was as follows :—"That this meeting expresses its continued confidence in his Majesty's Government, and especially congratulates them on the recent Agreement with the Government of the French Republic, which has removed long-standing causes of difference and will tend to promote the friendship and good understanding between this country and her great neighbour, and make for peace and civilization throughout the world. Further, this meeting approves the fiscal policy of his Majesty's Government, which will enable them to deal with hostile tariffs and the practice of dumping ; and, being deeply impressed with the necessity of promoting a closer union between the different parts of the Empire and of maintaining and developing commercial intercourse between the mother country and her Colonies and dependencies, welcomes the sympathy expressed by the Prime Minister at Sheffield with these all-important objects." Lord Lansdowne in reply made the following, among other remarks, respecting Tariff Reform :—You have been good enough to express your approval of the fiscal policy adopted by his Majesty's Government, "which will enable them to deal with hostile tariffs and the practice of dumping. I believe that policy to be accepted by the large majority of our fellow-countrymen through all parts of the Kingdom. I believe it to be accepted even by many of those who have always regarded themselves, and still regard themselves, as unimpeachable free-traders. This country has been for many years the passive and unresisting victim, sometimes of the aggressiveness and cupidity of other countries, sometimes of their still more cruel love. We have had the door at times slammed contemptuously in our faces ; at other times the floodgates have been opened, and our shores have been deluged with the cheap surplus of other countries with the result that our manufacturers have been driven successively from one industry to another until they have felt that nowhere was safety really to be found for them." After some further observations he proceeded :—"I believe that the people of this country are weary of this invertebrate and molluscous type of free trade, and therefore I am glad to think that you unhesitatingly support his Majesty's Government when we tell you that our policy, if this country renews its confidence to us, will involve a departure from that old policy which I have attempted to describe to you. If we adopt that policy, I trust we shall be able to adopt it not only for the purpose of protecting our own people from ill-treatment of this kind, but for the purpose of doing something to protect our Colonies from similar treatment." Mr. Lyttelton in the course of his speech said :—"It is said the situation is so delicate that only consummate finesse can steer past it. It is said that it is necessary for us to emit subtleties to cloak the reality of the position. It is said that our language if that of plain men must at once reveal the hollowness of the position. Sir, I repudiate altogether that criticism. I certainly am not endowed either with finesse or subtlety, and I see no reason and no occasion for their exercise at the present moment. What is the resolution which Lord Lansdowne has already acknowledged? It eulogizes the foreign policy of his Majesty's Government, and I think also it was intended to praise, and justly to praise, the tact, the ability, the patience, and the self-effacing firmness of Lord Lansdowne, our Foreign Secretary. In the second place it hails the pledge, years ago foreshadowed, by the Prime Minister to throw off those fetters which paralyse us in repelling, and seem almost to invite, commercial attack. And, lastly, it welcomes, and welcomes gladly, the sympathy which was accorded by the Prime Minister at Sheffield and elsewhere to the great ideal of Colonial preference. Sir, I am totally unable to perceive that there is any difficulty in acknowledging and expressing gratitude for a resolution embodying these three features. As regards the third, that of Colonial preference, I have conceded from the first that before that great aspiration could be brought to fruitful issue, time for investigation, time for submission to the people, time for the expression of their full and deliberate opinion must of necessity be sought. I am in cordial concurrence both with the Prime Minister and, I believe, with Mr. Chamberlain that it would not be right and would not be fair that this Parliament should deal with the question, but that there must be before it is dealt with, a resort to the opinion of the nation. All that I have from the first endeavoured to do is to induce those of my friends who felt doubts and difficulties upon the question, not to shut the door to this splendid ideal. Depend upon it, the ideal is a political ideal rather than an economic one, and there are behind it forces far greater than economic forces—forces to which your president has again and again appealed, and will, I have no doubt, in the future again appeal. I am the last to underrate the cogency and the magnetic force of the noble sentiments which cause the coherence of the great Empire to which we belong." We shall now see whether Free Trade Unionists, like Sir Seymour King and others, will break away

from the Government as a consequence of the action of Lord Lansdowne, Lord Selborne and Mr. Lyttelton in identifying themselves so prominently with Mr. Chamberlain. Personally, I do not believe they will have Mr. Balfour in present circumstances whatever course they may care to adopt eventually.

MR. ARNOLD-FORSTER'S ARMY SCHEME.

It is impossible to do more than call attention to the tremendous amount of interest aroused by the interesting scheme unfolded to the House of Commons last night by perhaps the most capable man who has filled the office of War Secretary since the days of Cardwell. Whether Mr. Arnold-Forster will prove himself to be another Cardwell in getting his ideas accepted remains to be seen. As a result of the "Standard's" article on a portion, an important portion of his plan had to be abandoned before it was unfolded to the public, and he has powerful influences arrayed against him. While the best of the Parliamentary experts are inclined to defer their final judgment, some of the Ministerial papers are unsparing in their condemnation. For example, the "Morning Post" whose opinions, especially on military matters now a days carry so much weight, says :—"The present Government has done a great destructive work in relation to the Army. In 1895 Mr. Balfour and the Marquis of Lansdowne overthrew the system of military administration, and made it impracticable for the Cabinet to hear and adopt sound military advice. The consequence was the disastrous and costly campaign in South Africa. The Cabinet at the conclusion of the war denounced its best soldiers, and set about the task of destroying the War Office which had saved it during the war. To begin with, there was a clean sweep of tried generals. The confidence of the country is now asked to enable the Government to abolish the Militia and reduce the Volunteers without putting anything in their place". After quoting from the report of the Norfolk Commission the "Post" continues :—"Apart from the proposal to divide the Army into a short service and a long service portion, it seems to us that the Government is asking the House of Commons to take a fresh leap in the dark." The Opposition and not only the Opposition are much relieved by the cold water thrown by Mr. Arnold-Forster on the Conscription Movement for which even the staunchest of its advocates must see the country is not ripe. By the way, nobody seems to have considered how Conscription can fit in with the Federation of the Empire which all good citizens desire may some day be accomplished.

INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Those people who are sceptical as to the actual return India has received for all she has done for the Imperial Institute, the most gigantic failure of the Nineteenth Century, will be interested in a series of questions Sir M. M. Bhownaggree intends to ask in Parliament next week. In the first of these questions which will be addressed to the Secretary of State for India, Sir Muncherjee will try to ascertain whether the annual contribution of £1,525 now made from the Indian Exchequer for the research work done at the Imperial Institute was volunteered by the Government of India or whether they raised any objection in regard to it. Mr. Brodrick will also be asked at the same time to place papers relating to this payment upon the table of the House. The hon. member for North-East Bethnal Green will then ask Mr. Gerald Balfour as President of the Board of Trade, if he can state whether the various contributions and donations made from India to the Imperial Institute amount altogether to £150,000 ; whether of this total the sum of £41,309 was appropriated to the endowment fund, the balance having been expended in construction ; and, if so, will he state what the income of the endowed sum of £41,309 is per year and in what way it is being spent for the benefit of India ; and will he, in future, allocate that sum towards the annual contribution of £1,525 which is now required from the Government of India for the Institute ? Finally, Sir Muncherjee asks Mr. Balfour whether, in consideration of the contribution amounting to upwards of £150,000 made by the Government, princes, and people of India to the Imperial Institute, and of the annual payment now made by India, he will move the Board of Trade to arrange for the reception and training of three or four graduates of Indian Universities in the laboratories of the Institute in such chemical research work as is now performed there for Indian purposes ? This request does not seem unreasonable and it is to be hoped that Mr. Brodrick may be able to give an answer in the affirmative. Should this be impossible, Sir. M. M. Bhownaggree will deserve thanks for reminding us that the Imperial Institute is still in existence. One hardly ever hears anything about it now, and perhaps the best thing would be if such an idea is practicable to divert its funds and collections to other and more popular institutions.

WASTED PETITIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

The Select Committee on Public Petitions presented to the House of Commons have to-day issued a special report with reference to certain petitions coming from India. A considerable number of these are sent here under the mistaken impression that Parliament "must take action upon them." This misapprehension is attributed to the fact that the word "petition" in the Indian vernaculars means generally appeal, application, memorial etc. It is assumed that the High Court of Parliament as the Legislature at Westminster is quaintly, not to say absurdly, called in the Book of Common Prayer "can deal with judicial disputes and decisions for which the final authority is the Privy Council and with executive acts of the local administration in respect to which the final authority is the Secretary of State for India in Council." Many of the petitions from India are framed like legal appeals and to some of them fee stamps are affixed as in the case of judicial appeals. "It would appear" say the Committee "that a class of legal practitioner may possibly in ignorance of the functions of the Committee, even encourage the transmission of petitions and make considerable profit out of them at the expense of persons uninformed as to the procedure of Parliament on petitions." To save petitioners unnecessary expense, and disappointment, the Committee desire that their fellow subjects in India may be put on their guard. As the Committee say nothing follows beyond printing the petition in the appendix to the report of the Committee (which I doubt if ten members of Parliament ever read), unless the subject of the petition is of such urgency and importance which it scarcely ever is as to be formally brought before the House of Commons on the motion of a member. The Vernacular Press of Bombay and others parts of India will be doing a useful service, if it assists to disseminate the above information.

JUDICIAL WIT.

Notwithstanding the oppresively hot weather, our facetious Judge, Mr. Justice Darling, seems to have enjoyed himself at Guildford Assizes yesterday. But he found his match in our old friend Dr. John Pollen. The latter was defending a young groom accused of attempting to murder his sweetheart, a very pretty domestic servant with whom he was madly in love and of whom he was furiously jealous. The learned Judge was most amusing and when Dr. Pollen in his address to the jury talked of the course of true love and spoke of jealousy as love's curse. Mr. Justice Darling with a twinkle in his eye asked the eloquent advocate where he got all his apt quotations from. His Lordship seemed to imply that Dr. Pollen when on circuit carried a dictionary of poetical quotations in his brief bag. Dr. Pollen was however equal to the occasion and promptly replied to Mr. Justice Darling's sly question. "From the same source as your lordship," namely, appreciation of the poetry of our land. The answer seemed to tickle his lordship and did no harm to the foolish prisoner, who was acquitted. "I don't know about saying boo to a goose" said the same judge to another prisoner who denied that he could perform that operation 'but you have been convicted for stealing geese." Sir Charles Darling has a rival in Judge Edge who is fond of enlivening the county courts over which he presides with his witticisms. At Clerkenwell, the other day, he appealed for a lady to help him in his decision about the fit of a dress and promptly accepted the services of a member of the fair sex present in court. He suggested that these cases were becoming so numerous that an expert would have to be appointed. Since then he has been inundated with letters from ladies applying for the appointment and he has been compelled in order to stop the flood of applications to announce from the Bench that what he said was "only a joke." He added that although a dressmaking expert would be useful, he was afraid that the Treasury would not sanction the expenditure. The young ladies who aspire to admission to the Bar and who find the Lord High Chancellor deaf to feminine persuasion will no doubt see in this incident another reason why women should not be excluded from the profession of the Law. As to the expert who assisted Judge Edge, there are some people who are wicked enough to suggest that it was all a "put up job" and that the lady who so readily came forward to render her help was not an absolute stranger to the authorities of his Honour's Court.

"INDIA UNDER LORD CURZON."

The new number of the "Quarterly Review" which was published yesterday contains under the above heading an article that will doubtless attract a good deal of notice in India and would probably have attracted more notice here but for the fact that the Chamberlain meetings and Mr. Arnold-Forster's scheme practically monopolise public attention. In Anglo-Indian circles there is a good deal of speculation as to the identity of the "Quarterly" reviewer. But it is easier to say who he is not, rather than who he is. Perhaps it does not matter, but this is a form of curiosity that is always considered to be legitimate and one's desire is increased by the fact that nowadays some of the "Quarterly" articles as in the July number are signed. The writer, whoever he may be, has probably good reasons for withholding his name, but in the circumstances he might have refrained from stigmatising the author of that one-sided production "the Failure of Lord Curzon" as an "anonymous scribbler." "Physician heal thyself" might be the retort ; and in another respect he lays himself open to retaliation. The author of "The Failure of Lord Curzon" could see nothing to commend in the ex-Viceroy's administration ; the author of "India under Lord Curzon" finds nothing to condemn. "The success of Lord Curzon" would have been an appropriate title for this elaborate eulogy, but I must be just. He does admit that there has never been a Viceroy who was "more unpopular with so many particular sects" but at the same time in his opinion, there has never been one "more generally respected by the whole community." Some fifteen pages, quite one half of the entire space, is devoted to unstinted praise of Lord Curzon's foreign or rather frontier policy, but unfortunately he has to confess that so far as Anglo-Afghan relations are concerned, a distinct deterioration has taken place. The only consolation is that the Afghan ruler and people are less unfriendly to, and suspicious of, England than they are of Russia and the rest of the non-Afghan world. This may be commended to the consideration of General Kuropatkin whose plan for the invasion of India has been unearthed by the "Daily Express" and perhaps throws some light on recent events in the Far East. Certainly a close study of this precious plan will not tend to increase General Kuropatkin's military reputation, at any rate outside Russia. Naturally one turns to the comments in the "Quarterly" on the Tibet Expedition, and here we encounter a fierce attack on the Home Government. "Looking back over the history of the Mission during the last twelve months, we see a series of long halts, reiterated ultimatums and the offering of repeated opportunities for repentance to opponents who as repeatedly refuse to treat and call upon us to retire. We see the Mission moving on from stage to stage with a consumption of time far greater than even the unprecedented difficulties of transport would require, always forbidden to advance further until compelled to do so by the resistless force of circumstances. We see the natives encouraged by this air of indecision, the openings for resistance multiplied, and a move which might have been a swift and decisive enterprise transformed into a long and exasperating campaign. For the unnecessary expense, danger and delay of this method of proceeding, the responsibility lies clearly on the Cabinet at home. Had they consented eighteen months ago to the proposal of the Indian Government to advance to Lhassa, the probability is that the Tibetan problem would have been solved ere now and so on. Of the late Viceroy's achievements in internal progress, the writer makes special mention of University reform, but is most enthusiastic about what he terms a "fascinating chapter"—how can a chapter be fascinating ?—"in the history of Lord Curzon's Government." Opinions may differ as to what has been Lord Curzon's greatest work in India, but the "Quarterly" reviewer is in no doubt on the subject. "For our part, we hold almost more worthy of attention a piece of work, less widely known or spoken of which will nevertheless stand high in the history of the epoch, as a work of statesmanlike foresight and fruitful in result. We refer to the dealings of the Government of India with the Native Chiefs." What he says on this point, and this perhaps is the most interesting part of the whole article, may be summed up in the concluding lines:—"In that great ceremony (the Delhi Durbar) the Chiefs of India signified their active acceptance of the policy of co-operation ; and with that acceptance a new era in Indian history has begun." So mote it be. I suppose that, with possibly one or two exceptions, even the most envenomed of Lord Curzon's critics will read with regret the letter addressed by him to the meeting of the British Empire League held this afternoon. He wrote that he would have accepted the invitation to be present, but he was grieved to say he was quite an invalid, and only emerged from bed for such functions as he was obliged to undertake. In some quarters, doubts are being expressed as to whether the state of his health will permit him to return to India in the autumn.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—JULY 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt W H Lane B	Major W E Venour 58 I
Mr R Scott B Cov	Capt A K Roth Durham L I
Mr J C Fergusson B Cov	Capt C S Fellows 108 I
Mr F W Wadley B	Capt F H Pigott 94 I
Mr J M F Petters B	Capt J L Rose, 1st G R
Mr H G Skeen B	Capt M MacKelvie I M S
Mr R Clare B	Capt H L Tomkins D S O
Mr R J Blackman B	28 P
Mr W H Goddard M	Capt J L Rose I G R
Capt A Footon I M S Bo	Lieut D Munro I M S
Cat J R B G Carter Bo	Lieut C J Boyce 48 I
Mr R P Jehanger Bo	Lieut E G Fowler R G A
Lieut Col A V Anderson I M S	Chief Engineer H Johnston R I M
Lieut Col J W Rodgers	Engineer H Robertson R I M
Major G W Rawlins 12 C	Senior Nursing Sister Miss A E A Hunt Q A M N S I

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr J W Kemp B S days' extraordinary leave	Capt A E Barnard 30 L 3 mo M C
Mr H Thompson B 1 mo furl	Capt R L Ricketts 10 L 2 mo
Mr C H Pratt B 1 mo furl	Capt H A V Cummins 24 P till Nov 10 1904
Mr A A Woodhouse B special leave commuted to furl on M and extended 6 mo	Lieut C E S Cox 77 1 3 mo M C
Mr F W Townsend B 1 year's furl	Lieut T G M Harris 561 3 mo M C
Mr R A Nelson M 1 mo extraordinary leave	Lieut E M Nixon 36 C 1 mo
Mr W Macartney M 4 mo M C	Second Lieut W H Ralston 47 S 3 mo M C
Mr W H Lucas Bo Cov 6 weeks' furl	Assistant Engineer W F P Allen R I M 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major W T McElhinny B	Lieut Col C H Macdonald 86 I
Mr F D Simpson B Cov	Major H J Jones 14 S
Mr E A Kendall B Cov	Major M E Carthew-Yorstoun 34 C
Mr J W Kemp B	Capt A Skeen 24 P
Mr H Thompson B	Capt C B Loring 37 L
Mr H L Williams B	Capt C R Kauntze I A
Mr H Humfress B	Capt A M Kettlewell C I H
Mr R A Nelson M	Capt A M Kettlewell C I H
Mr A C Langston M	Lieut A N White 105 I
Lieut Col R W S Lyons I M S Bo	Lieut A E H Ley 20 C Commander H S Back R I M

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Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

(Concluded from page 5.)

GYMKHANA RESERVES vs. GOVT. TELEGRAPH.

The return match between these teams was played on the Gymkhana ground on Saturday, and resulted in an easy victory for the homesters. On the occasion of their previous meeting, about a month ago, the result was a tie. Winning the toss, the Gymkhana took first service at the wicket, and when they had scored 179 runs for the loss of five wickets, declared their innings closed. The chief scorers were Reed and Lord, both of whom were not out, and who scored 50 and 40, respectively. The Telegraph team were left with about an hour and a half in which to bat. They made a plucky attempt to effect a draw, but lost their last wicket when five minutes still remained for play. Their total was 95, and the Gymkhana thus won by 84 runs. Scores :

GYMKHANA RESERVES.

Lieut Selby, b Netscher	3
Lieut Douglas, hit wkt, b Netscher	6
Mr F P West, c Cassels, b Rozario	21
Mr T J Reed, not out	50
Mr F St Geo Gratwicke, c and b Desai	27
Mr G Dawton, b D'Souza	17
Rev J Lord, not out	40
Mr Medley, Mr Brownrigg, Mr Black, Mr A N Other } Did not bat	
Extras	15
*Total	179

*Innings declared closed.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

Mr H Netscher, b West	23
Mr G Edwards, c sub, b West	1
Mr W K Leslie, c Medley, b Douglas	0
Mr V D'Souza, b West	2
Mr D Rodrigues, not out	22
Mr H S Cassels, b West	0
Mr S A Constance, b Medley	17
Mr A Speechly, b West	4
Mr B Rozario, b Lord	18
Mr. A E V Game, b Lord	0
Mr G Desai, b Lord	0
Extras	8
Total	95

FRIENDS' UNION C. C. vs. WILSON COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

This match was played on the Esplanade on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Friends' Union C. C. by 6 wickets and 25 runs. For the winners Mr. Bhatvadekar captured 7 wickets for 12 runs. Scores :—

WILSON COLLEGE GYMKAANA.

Mr Stevenson, c Telang, b Bhatvadekar	0
Mr Vakil, st S Shete, b W Shete	8
Mr Ratnagar, b Bhatvadekar	8
Mr D'Souza, b Bhatvadekar	1
Mr Alcock, b Bhatvadekar	3
Mr Dharumba, st Shete, b Bhatvadekar	2
Mr Gayfende, b Bhatvadekar	5
Mr Wadia, b Bhatvadekar	0
Mr Romer, b Dandekar	0
Mr Katrak, not out	0
Mr Dagroo, b Dandekar	0
Extras	6
Total	38

FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

Mr S A Shete, b D'Souza	3
Mr W G Prabhaker, b Stevenson	10
Mr D K Telang, b Ratnagar	11
Mr P N Dandekar, c and b Ratnagar	22
Mr W G Shete, not out	5
Mr G B Bhatvadekar not out	3
Mr Pilgaonker, Mr A B Chitre, Mr V N Mehta, Mr T D Pillay, Mr K M Chauba } to bat	
Extras	9
Total	63

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. LIBERAL C. C. MARINE LINES.

This match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground yesterday and resulted in a draw. Scores :—

LIBERAL C. C. MARINE LINES.

Mr Driver, c Dandeker, b Baloo	12
Mr H D Kanga, hit wkt, b Dandeker	114
Mr M D Unrigar, b Deo	0
Mr S H Daver, c Baloo, b Deo	2
Mr Pocha, b Baloo	9
Mr Langrana, b Dale	30
Mr S F Mulla, b Deo	5
Mr Cardmaster, b Baloo	3
Mr Bulsara, run out	2
Mr Vatcha, no out	6
Mr J F Unrigar, did not bat	
Extras	22
Total	205

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr Parshottam, b Vatcha	18
Mr Banda, not out	29
Mr Pai, b Bulsara	3
Mr Telang, b Vatcha	30
Mr Dale, c Unrigar, b Vatcha	6
Mr Baloo, Mr Talpade, Mr D A Shete, Mr Dandeker, Mr Deo } Did not bat.	
Extras	6
Total	92

SAMALDAS COLLEGE vs. GUJARAT COLLEGE.

This match resulted in a victory for the Gujarat College. Scores :—

SAMALDAS COLLEGE C C.

First Innings.

N H Vohra, run out	19
H P Desai, c Patvari, b M K Desai	7
M V Mehta, b Pandit	6
P D Dalal, c Majumudar, b Pandit	9
V S Vohra, b Dalal	0
C S Mehta Capt. c Peston Jamas, b Trivedi	8
H K Vaccha, b Trivedi	8
P S Mehta, b Trivedi	0
D N Mehta, c Vyas, b Trivedi	0
D F Kandin, b Pandit	3
S L Mehta, not out	1
Extras	7
Total	68

Second Innings.

N H Vohra	11
M N Mehta, b Pandit	1
P H Dave	0
Extras	0
Total	12

GUJARAT COLLEGE C C.

First Innings.

Peston Jamas, b Dalal	0
N H Mehta, b S C Mehta	24
Y G Pandit, run out	13
H R Antani, c and b Dalal	45
P R Patvari, l-b-w, b D M Mehta	8
M K Desai Capt. l-b-w, b Mehta D M	9
D M Trivedi, not out	29
J G Majumadar, c Vaccha, b Mehta	12
G J Baria, c and b Dalal	1
J N Vyas, b Dalal	0
R B Jani, run out	4
Extras	4
Total	145

RALLI BROTHERS C. C. vs. BARONET C. C.

This match was played on the Esplanade on Saturday. Scores :—

BARONET C. C.

Mr D Mistri, c Pathare, b Talpade	13
Mr Bhapao, st Machilwalla, b Talpade	0
Mr F Masani, st Machilwalla, b Writer	1
Mr R Wadia, c Gagrat, b Writer	2
Mr N Mody, b Writer	3
Mr D Raja (jr), not out	42
Mr K Irani, b Writer	0
Mr B Mistri, b Talpade	4
Mr R Master, b Writer	4
Mr Kapadia, b Batliwalla	26
Mr Gharrywalla, b Batliwalla	0
Extras	25
Total	120

RALLI BROTHERS C. C.

Mr S G Pathare, c B Mistri, b Kapadia	9
Mr B D Gagrat, c Masani, b Master	47
Mr W B Talpade, c B Mistri, b Master	13
Mr V C Burrowes, b Irani	8
Mr S M Batliwalla, not out	0
Mr R V Agaskar, retired hurt	0
Mr J C Machilwalla, not out	2
Mr F F Guard, Mr B B Unwalla, Mr D N Writer, Mr C Doctor } Did not bat.	
Extras	11
Total (for 4 wkts)	90

THE experience which the troops in Tibet have gone through since the march upon Lhassa was begun serve to show that the theory of scanty rainfall on the high tableland beyond Sikkim and Bhutan was incorrect. Rain fell in torrents for some days before the Karo-la was reached, and at an elevation of 15,000 feet similar conditions obtained. General acdonald reported on the 21st instant : Heavy rain most of the day, turning to snow at night. The fact seems to be that the monsoon current from the Bay of Bengal is strong enough to reach well into Tibet even though th clouds are partially intercepted by high ranges. this is not surprising after all, for the distance from the head of the Bay to the middle valley of the Brahmaputra is only some 451 miles in a direct line. With a monsoon of normal strength it appears now to be established that Tibet receives at least a fair amount of rain in the summer months.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

IN the House of Commons, on Friday, July 8. Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies : If his attention has been called to a debate which took place in the Legislative Council at Pretoria last Tuesday, in which the local Colonial Secretary gave an assurance that he intended to introduce legislation restricting the trading privileges at present enjoyed by British Indian traders in the Transvaal, when an amendment was adopted urging the local government to press to a conclusion the negotiations on this subject with the Imperial Government ; and, if so, will he state what steps he proposes to take with reference to such intended legislation ; and whether the legislation in question is directed against the subjects of the Mikado of Japan as well as against British Indian subjects.

Mr. Lyttelton : I have seen the newspaper telegrams to which the hon. member refers. I am not in a position to make any statement at present as to the legislation in question.

A FACTORY FOR SMALL ARMS IN INDIA.

Mr. Bell asked the Secretary of State for India ; Whether, in view of the fact that a factory for small arms has been erected, or is in course of erection, in India, he will say how much has been expended on buildings and plant, and what further sums are to be expended on these ; and can he state to what extent this factory will decrease the necessity of relying on private factories for the manufacture of small arms.

Mr. Brodrick : The estimated total initial expenditure on the buildings and plant is Rs. 37,50,000 The whole of this sum was included in the estimates for the years 1902-1903 and 1903-1904. The actual expenditure has not yet been reported by the Government of India. The object of establishing this factory is to make India to a large extent self-supporting in the manufacture of small arms, and this must to some extent diminish expenditure on supplies from private factories.

INDIAN ARMY UNIFORMS.

On Monday, July 11, Sir Seymour King : "Return of all changes in the regulations affecting the dress and equipment of offices in the Indian Army since November 1902, showing, where possible, the approximate cost of the changes in each rank to the officers concerned," granted.

THIBET.

Mr. Labouchere asked the Secretary of State for India : What is our precise position towards China in regard to Thibet ; is Thibet an independent kingdom or is it a portion of the Chinese Empire ; has the representative of China in Thibet full powers from his Government to enter into a treaty with us ; and, if so, would this treaty be valid before being ratified by the Chinese Government in Pekin ; or have we—assuming Thibet to be a dependency of China—obtained any assurance from the Chinese authorities that we sign a treaty with Thibet such treaty would be binding on China ?

Mr. Brodrick—For information regarding the status of Thibet I must refer the hon. member to the Blue Book. The negotiations will be conducted jointly with the Chinese Amban and the Thibetan representatives. The Chinese Government have been kept duly apprised of the action of his Majesty's Government in Thibet, and the Chinese Amban at Lhasa expressed to Colonel Younghusband, on his arrival at Gyantse, his readiness to negotiate.

Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India. Whether, with reference to the pending negotiations with Thibet, he can state the conditions which it is desired to impose upon the Thibetans ; whether one of the conditions is the stationing of a British resident at Lhassa ; and, if so, what precautions will be taken for his security ; and, with reference to the November despatch, what is the nature of the demand covered by the term "reparation."

Mr. Brodrick : It would not be possible for me to state the terms which we shall propose to the Thibetans before a settlement has been arrived at.

THE ASSISTANT MILITARY SECRETARY SHIP FOR INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Capt. Norton asked the Secretary of State for India : If he can state when the appointment of Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs is likely to be filled up.

Mr. Brodrick : The appointment in question has been abolished.

JOHORE RAILWAY.

In answer to Mr. Henniker Heaton, Mr. Lyttelton says : A convention providing for the construction by the Federated Malay States of a railway through Johore in continuation of the main trunk line through those States was signed on the 11th inst.

CEYLON CONVICTS.

In reply to Mr. Schwann, Mr. Lyttelton says : The question of transporting convicts from Ceylon to the Andaman Islands has been raised on various occasions and, though I will give the matter further consideration, I am not, as at present advised, prepared to reconsider the decision of my predecessors which has been adverse to the proposal.

THIBET.

On Wednesday, July 13, Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether, looking to the Imperial character which the expedition into Thibet has assumed, he will move his Majesty's Government to relieve India of the cost involved.

Mr. Brodrick : The answer is in the negative. The Thibetan question is essentially an Indian interest.

INDIAN RELIEFS.

Captain Norton asked the Secretary of State for War : If he can give the number of men with less than five years yet to serve in the following regiments, batteries, and battalions which will proceed to India during the next trooping season : 13th Hussars ; 19th, 20th and 28th batteries of Field Art. ; 62nd, 64th, 77th, and 81st companies of Garrison Art. ; 2nd batt. Royal Fusiliers ; 2nd batt. Cheshire Regt. ; 1st batt Royal Irish Regt ; 1st batt. Highland Light Inf ; 1st batt. Manchester Regt. ; and also as regards drafts for every Regiment, battery, and battalion in India that will require them during the next trooping season and which drafts will be found from their groups in the case of Cavalry and Artillery and in the case of Infantry from their linked battalions, can he state the proportion of men with more than five years yet to serve.

Mr. Arnold-Forster : The number of men with less than five years yet to serve in the following regiments batteries, and battalions which will proceed to India during the next trooping season is as follows :—13th Hussars 401 ; 19th batty Royal Field Art., 134 20th batty. Royal Field Art, 114 ; 28th batty Royal Field Art., 124 ; 62nd company Royal Garrison Art., 102 ; 64th company Royal Garrison Art., 100 ; 77th company Royal Garrison Art., 127 ; 81st company Royal Garrison Art. 158 ; 2nd batt. Royal Fusiliers, 537 ; 2nd batt. Cheshire Regt., 515 ; 1st batt. Royal Irish Regt., 748 ; 1st batt. Highland Light Inf. 809 ; 1st batt. Manchester Regt, 639. The number of men with more than five years to serve in each unit or group finding Indian drafts this trooping season and the draft required in each case are as follows :—

ROYAL ARTILLERY DRAFTS,

		Draft required.	Number in unit supplying drafts with more than five years yet to serve.
Royal Horse Art.	Group 1	71	230
	do 2	104	185
Royal Field Art.	Group 1	79	264
	do 2	165	315
	do 3	141	316
	do 4	111	401
	do 5	148	235
	do 6	156	263
	do 7	113	426
Royal Garrison Art (including Mountain batteries),	Group 1	139	100
	do 2	148	165
	do 3	136	163
	do 4	154	107
	do 5	114	129
	do 6	121	123

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY DRAFTS,

6th Dragoon Guard	—	—	55	111
1st Dragoons	—	—	36	26
3rd Hussars	—	—	37	167
4th Hussars	—	—	66	139
Royal Scots	2nd	batt.	214	135
Royal West Surrey	1st	do	200	99
Royal Lancaster	1st	do	169	74
Royal Warwickshire	1st	do	207	77
Liverpool	1st	do	159	78
Lincolnshire	1st	do	225	94
Suffolk	2nd	do	192	112
Somersetshire L. Inf.	1st	do	185	83
West Yorkshire	1st	do	191	89
East Yorkshire	1st	do	207	103
Bedfordshire	1st	do	270	69
Leicester hire	1st	do	165	169
Yorkshire	2nd	do	197	94
Royal Scots Fusiliers	1st	do	265	77
Royal Welsh Fusiliers	2nd	do	199	81
South Welsh Borderers	1st	do	270	74
King's Own Scottish Borderers	2nd	do	223	39
Scottish Rifles	1st	do	201	70
Gloucestershire	2nd	do	158	57
East Lancashire	2nd	do	185	88
East Surrey	2nd	do	158	141
West Riding	2nd	do	194	88
Royal Sussex	1st	do	92	217
South Staffordshire	2nd	do	185	101
Dorset hire	1st	do	194	76
South Lancashire	1st	do	269	99
Welsh	2nd	do	222	63
Royal Highlanders	2nd	do	93	91
Oxfordshire Light inf.	1st	do	124	124
Essex	1st	do	111	105
Northamptonshire	1st	do	266	65
Shropshire Light Inf.	2nd	do	136	62
Middlesex	1st	do	197	62
King's Royal Rifles	2nd	do	103	84
Wiltshire	1st	do	225	90
North Staffordshire	2nd	do	165	112
York and Lancaster	1st	do	192	75
Durham Light Inf.	1st	do	185	62
Seaforth Highlanders	1st	do	80	77
Gordon Highlanders	2nd	do	168	110
Royal Irish Rifles	1st	do	195	88
Royal Irish Fusiliers	2nd	do	219	97
Connaught Rangers	2nd	do	147	119
Argylland Sutherland Highlanders	2nd	do	190	90
Royal Munster Fusirs	1st	do	176	112

THE SEIZURE OF THE ALLANTON.

On Thursday, July 14, Mr. Runciman asked the First Lord of the Treasury : Whether the Government has yet received the detailed reasons given by the prize court, at Vladivostock for the seizure by a Russian cruiser and the condemnation by the prize court of the British steamship Allanton, which was recently on passage from Muroran to Singapore with a cargo of Japanese coal consigned to a neutral ; if not, whether the Government is aware that the owner of the vessel the reasons given to him in writing by the court—namely, that the vessel was steaming through the Japanese Sea instead of through the Pacific, that her cabin boy was Japanese, and that there was an absence of proof that the cargo had been sold to a neutral purchaser ; whether the Government is aware that the Allanton was carrying a copy of her charter party and a copy of her bill of lading consigning the cargo to Messrs. Paterson, Simons, and Company, a British firm at Singapore ; that the route from Muroran to Singapore through the Japanese Sea is 200 miles shorter than by the Pacific, and is therefore that usually followed by merchant vessels on this voyage ; whether, even if her cargo is held to be contraband and therefore seizable the Government has protested or will portest against the condemnation of the vessel in addition to the cargo ; or whether in view of all the circumstances, what other steps the Government is now prepared to take.

Mr. Balfour : His Majesty's Government have been made aware, through the owner and other parties interested in this vessel of the statements contained in the hon. gentleman's question with regard to the seizure of the Allanton. His Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg has pressed the Russian Government for an official statement of the grounds on which the vessel was condemned by the Prize Court at Vladivostock and has been promised a definite reply. On July 7 his Majesty's Ambassador was informed that a further telegram had been sent to Vladivostock pressing for the information required. One month is allowed in which to lodge an appeal from the Prize Court in the first instance to the admiralty Council at St. Petersburg and his Majesty's Ambassador has been requested to be informed of the dated on which such appeal will be heard. He has been further instructed to represent to the Russian Government the loss to which the owners is exposed by the continued detention of the vessel and to represent that there should be no delay in dealing with the case.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

'GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

ARBITRATION AGREEMENT.

WE are officially informed that an Agreement has been signed by the Marquess of Lansdowne and the German Ambassador providing for the settlement by arbitration of differences which may arise of a legal nature or relating to the interpretation of existing treaties between the two countries. It is identical in terms with the Agreements recently concluded with France, Italy, and Spain.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" (July 13) says that there the opinion which seems to prevail on the subject is that, in itself, the Agreement is of no very great importance, inasmuch as it can only deal with smaller questions, and not with any issues liable to affect the mutual relations of the two signatory Powers. At the same time, it is welcomed as affording further evidence of the honesty of purpose of Great Britain and Germany in the direction o avoiding, as far as may be, all friction.

FRANCO-SWEDISH TREATY OF ARBITRATION.

Paris, July 10.—M. Delcasse signed last evening with the Minister of Swellen and Norway a treaty of arbitration similar to those already existing between France and England, Italy, Spain, and Holland.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE.

The correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphed from Paris on Tuesday. According to the London correspondent of the "Temps" the conferences at the Foreign Office between the French and English delagates on the New foundland Question will be resumed in a few days. There is, he says, every probability of their leading to a satisfactory result. Two points are being discussed. The Anglo-French Convention stipulates that the French Fishermen shall be permitted to buy bait in the ports of Newfoundland on the same conditions as the Newfoundlanders themselves. The local government is however, suspected of wishing to impose conditions disadvantageous both to the native fishermen and to the French, in the hope that the latter, coming from a great distance, will be discouraged and abandon the fishing. It may be very difficult to settle the conditions for fishing so great a distance from the spot, but as competent experts are discussing the subject in London it is believed that the delicate and complex question will be solved without much delay.

The second point seems to be already arranged. Clause 3 of the Convention states that the French fisherman must abstain from using stake-nets and fixed engines unless they obtain the permission of the local authorities. That restriction might, in the future, have given rise to disagreement if the local authorities happened to be hostile to the French, but it is now settled that they shall be authorised to use all the methods of fishing which they have employed hitherto.

Reuter's Agency is authorised by Sir Robert Bond to give an emphatic contradiction to the statements, largely emanating from Opposition papers in France, that owing to the attitude of the Newfoundland Government a hitch has occurred in the matter of the Newfoundland Convention.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

M. WITTE'S MISSION.

Reuter telegraphed from St. Petersburg on July 8 ; —M. Witte has postponed his departure to Berlin until Saturday. Asked as to the object of his journey, M. Witte displayed great reticence, but at the Ministry of Finance it is stated that his visit is solely connected with negotiations in connection with the Commercial Treaty based upon the new tariffs which have already been adopted by Russia and Germany, but have not yet been put into force.

M. Witte arrived in Berlin on Monday night.

Berlin, July 11.—Dealing with the reports current concerning M. Witte's visit to Germany, the "National Zeitung" says it was to be expected that M. Witte's journey would throw the imagination of the foreign correspondents into a state of great activity. The article proceeds :—

The statement contained in a Berlin telegram to the "

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

"IF IT WERE ONLY TRUE?"

RUSSIAN PRESS DOUBTS THE PORT ARTHUR STORY.

LONDON, JULY 15.

OPINION is still divided with regard to the reported fight at Port Arthur.

The "Novoe Vremya" says:—"Yesterday we received without great faith a telegram, reporting the loss of 30,000 men. To-day in the 'Official Messenger' a communication from the General Staff is published founded on information received by the viceroy's staff from Japanese sources, giving the same news. Japanese sources may be only Chifu sources, or Peking sources. The Berlin papers give only a tenth of the losses, but it is difficult to say whether they refer to the same battle."

The "Journal" remarks:—"It would certainly be very agreeable if the news of a Japanese disaster were confirmed officially. It seems scarcely probable. Why should the news come from the very farthest point from Port Arthur? What is the Japanese source? It is astounding that the special correspondents have no news. The attack would certainly have been repulsed, but mines would not kill 30,000 men. It is strange that the Japanese source does not mention the Russian losses. Though wishing the news were true, we dare not hope so."

The "Bourse Gazette," however accepts the telegram unreservedly, and says:—"The report of the General Staff makes the hearts of millions of Russian people beat faster. If the extent of the Japanese losses is not exactly ascertained we cannot doubt that they have been repulsed with an enormous list of casualties. The Russian arms are covered with glory by this terrible blow, inflicted on the enemy at a spot where she was deemed invulnerable and which is the symbol of the power of Russia in the Orient. Port Arthur has hypnotised Japan What icy terror must seize those who in their madness excepted to hear every minute of the fall of Port Arthur?"

The "Russ Invalid" states:—As to the losses sustained by the Japanese in this engagement we may say, without endeavouring to exactly define them that they were undoubtedly heavy, having regard to the conditions which generally accompany storming attacks. The fortifications were almost of a permanent character.

It is significant that the Russian news agencies do not distribute the news to the provincial papers.

BIG BATTLE REPORTED.

THE JAPANESE OCCUPY YINGKOW.

Private advices received at Chefu from Niu-Chwang yesterday indicate the long-expected battle between Kuchau and Tashichiao is now going on.

A telegram from Tokio says it is reported that Yingkow has been occupied by the Japanese without resistence.

According to a message from St. Petersburg through Paris, the Japanese have appeared at Tchindgen, which place is the point farthest north-east they have attained.

Telegrams to St. Petersburg from Tashichiao describe General Samsonoff as retiring in perfect order and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy with his artillery fire.

JAPANESE WELCOMED AT KAIPING.

Tashichiao, Monday.

The Japanese met with a splendid reception on entering Kaiping, after the Russian evacuation. The population turned out to welcome them, and the city was adorned with flags and banners. The decorations appeared by order of the Governor, who is hostile to the Russians. To the north of Kaiping several Chinese have been caught signalling to the Japanese from the hill tops to enable the Japanese gunners to correct their aim. The rains have ceased and the roads are dry and in good condition.

THE VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON AGAIN.

Tokio, Thursday.

The Vladivostok squadron consisting of two warships and four torpedo boats, was seen off Hokkaido yesterday morning.

Rome Thursday.

A Tokio telegram to the "Corriere della Sera" says the operations against Vladivostok will be commenced about August 1. Four divisions will be employed. Marshal Oyama has formally assumed command of the Japanese Army, and has issued a message to the Army.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS PASS THE DARDANELLES.

An Odessa telegram states that the two Volunteer Fleet steamers Petersburg and Smolensk, which recently passed the Dardanelles, carried both guns and ammunition. Ostensibly the vessels carried coal from Sebastopol for the Baltic fleet. The armament was stowed out of sight in case of an examination of the ships by the Turkish authorities in the Bosphorus. The intention is to use these vessels as armed cruisers and auxiliaries of the Baltic squadron proceeding to the Far East.

THE WAR AND JAPANESE TRADE.

The diplomatic and consular report for last year on the trade of Japan, issued yesterday, contains some interesting features. It mentions that even before autumn the effect of the war clouds gathering over Japan was felt in business circles, and that the close of the year was marked by pronounced industrial depression, with relatively speaking abundance of unemployed capital. The year witnessed a large increase in foreign trade. The British Empire easily headed the list both as regards Japan's imports and her total volume of trade, with 39 per cent. of the former and 31 per cent. of the latter.

During the past ten years Japan's imports from the United States increased six-fold, from German three-fold, whereas the United Kingdom's only increased 33 per cent. The report expresses the belief that the present struggle cannot fail profoundly to effect Japan's commercial development, but, just as the China War marked the commencement of an era of great accelerated commerical expansion it may mark an even more rapid advance in the future.

WAR NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

STILL LURING THEM ON.

The "Novoe Vremy," commenting on the news of the capture of Kaiping doubts whether it is good for the Japanese. The Russians evacuated Moscow and left it in the hands of Napoleon in order to preserve their army. As the evacuation of Moscow was a tragic event for the French Army, so the evacuation of Kaiping will prove a Japanese disaster.

PRINTED ON PACKING PAPER.

A telegram from Vladivostok states that the local newspaper, "Vostotchni Viesnik" has been obliged to cease publication owing to the impossibility of procuring paper. Recently the journal has been printed on grey packing paper.

HORSE SICKNESS.

The Russian horses have been attacked by an illness which is attributed to the inclemency of the weather. It manifests itself in a weakness of the legs, which refuse to support the animal. After a few days the horse is reduced to the point of death.

RUSSIA TERMS OF PEACE.

According to the "Moscow Gazette" Russia will only grant peace to Japan on the following terms:—Every Japanese to withdraw from Manchuria and Korea; Japan to pay the cost of the war, which she began and Japan to cede to Russia the Island of Tsushima, which lies dangerously near the mainland thus tempting the Japanese to venture some undertakings beyond their proper sphere.

BREASTPLATES FOR RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

The Russian Government has ordered from the company established at Milan to manufacture the Benedetti cuirass 100,000 of these breastplates, which are destined for the use of the armies in Manchuria. Last winter the inventor carried out some tests at St. Petersburg before the Tzar and other high military officials, and it is claimed that the plate is proof against all small-arm projectiles. The cuirass to be supplied for the Russian soldiers is flexible, weighs only seventeen ounces, is less than half an inch in thickness, and entirely covers the chest and abdomen of the wearer.

IS THE TSAR GOING TO THE FRONT.

Widespread sensation has been produced in St. Petersburg by a telegram announcing the arrival of the Tsar in Ufa and his departure for Zlatousk. The opinion is gaining ground, although it is not yet confirmed, that his Majesty may continue his journey to the theatre of war. According to official accounts the Tsar was to visit only the depots whence troops were starting for the front.

POOR RUSSIAN BABIES.

The Russian peasants are beginning to give their children names which have become memorable in the present war. A short time ago a child in Orel was christened Vladivostok while Arthur—a name almost unknown in Russia before the war—is now being adopted on all sides. Many children in Vologda are called Retvizan and Gromobol (which means thunderous). Liaoyang and Kiulencheng were the names selected by an odessa mother for her twin babies, but the priest pretended not to understand the words, and, luckily, christened the girls Luba (a contraction of Luboy-love) and Katherina.

TOLSTOI NOT TO BE PROSECUTED

The Russian Embassy at Paris has received a telegram from St. Petersburg giving a denial to a report that a Russian Council of Ministers had decided to prosecute Count Tolstoi for his recent article on the War in the Far East, and that M. de Plehve had proposed to arrest him on a charge of high treason.

DISHEARTENED CORRESPONDENTS.

The Empress of India, which has just arrived at Victoria, B.C., from the Far East, has among her passengers a number of war correspondents, including those of several English newspapers, who are returning home.

SIR C. ELIOT'S RESIGNATION.

THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

IN the form of a parliamentary paper, the correspondence relating to the resignation of Sir Charles Eliot of the position of Commissioner for East Africa has been issued. In a telegram to Mr Balfour, dated Mombasa, June 21, Sir Charles Eliot stated:—

I call on you, as Prime Minister to hold a public inquiry into the circumstances of my resignation of the Commissionership of the East Africa Protectorate. Lord Lansdowne ordered me to refuse grants of land to certain private persons while giving a monopoly of land on unduly advantageous terms to the East Africa Syndicate. I have refused to execute these instructions which I consider unjust and impolitic.

The circumstances which led up to Sir Charles Eliot's resignation and the despatch of this telegram are revealed in the terms of Lord Lansdowne's minute and in the correspondence which took place between Sir Charles and the Foreign Secretary. In the minute written on June 25, Lord Lansdowne says:—

The suggestions contained in this telegram are not in accordance with the facts, which I will now briefly recapitulate. On April 22, 1902, an application was made to the Foreign Office, on behalf of the East Africa Syndicate, for a lease of 500 square miles in the East Africa Protectorate. It should be explained that at this time there were no indications of any desire on the part of white settlers to colonise the East Africa Protectorate, which consists, roughly speaking, of about 350,000 square miles. It was known that large tracks were suitable for such colonisation, and it was considered most important that a beginning should be made, and that steps should be taken to open up the best portions of the country. For such a purpose it seemed desirable that we should avail ourselves of the assistance of the Syndicate, which appeared to be a substantial body, and was prepared to give guarantees for the expenditure of capital in the development of the area for which they applied. The offer of the Syndicate was accepted in principle, upon condition that the land leased was to be selected by the Commissioner that the land was not at the time occupied by any tribe, and that the lease was to be subject to any regulations in existence or which might hereafter be made with regard to the tenure of land in the Protectorate.

Sir Charles Eliot was informed of what had taken place, and in a despatch a week later was told that in the lease "the fullest consideration should be given to all existing native rights of grazing, cultivation, &c., and that power should be reserved to the Administration to interfere on behalf of the natives should such interference become necessary in their interests."

On June 29, 1903 Sir Charles Eliot telegraphed that he was arranging the grant of 5.0 square miles to the Syndicate on the terms indicated in the letter of April 23, 1902:—

No objection had been raised by Sir C. Eliot to the principle of the grant, and the area had been actually selected by him. The financial aspect of the transaction being mainly one for his Majesty's Government to decide, negotiations were then carried on direct with the Syndicate, the Treasury being fully consulted at every stage.

On January, 5, 1904, Sir C. Eliot telegraphed asking whether the land applied for by the Syndicate was to be reserved for them, as the Land Officer thought he could probably lease parts of it in blocks of 10 000 acres to eligible settlers. He gave no indication, however, that he considered this mode of procedure to be preferable to granting the land to a Syndicate, and it must be remembered that this new idea was thrown out nearly two years after the first application of the Syndicate, and when the Protectorate was beginning to be better known.

In a despatch in February, Sir Charles said:

"I should like to see the Syndicate obliged to settle at least 10 farmers within one year. I think terms offered too easy and the time limit too large." This was the first occasion upon which Sir Charles gave us any reason for supposing that he was doubtful as to the policy or the terms of the lease and it is only fair to observe that by this time we had with Sir Charles Eliot's full knowledge, so far committed ourselves to the Syndicate that it would have been difficult to withdraw our offer.

Coming to the statement in the Commissioner's telegram that he was ordered to refuse grants of land to certain private persons, which had reference to two applications made by Messrs. Chamberlain and Flemmer in 1903, one of which, made about 15 months after the application of the East Africa Syndicate, was for a large tract of land in connection with a colonisation scheme while the other was for two concessions of 32,000 acres each." Lord Lansdowne says:—

In a despatch dated September 10, 1903, referring to Messrs. Chamberlain and Flemmer's application for a tract of land for colonisation, Sir Charles Eliot pointed out that as we were already negotiating with the East Africa Syndicate for the establishment of a somewhat similar settlement, and as there was some question of also establishing a Jewish colony it might be better to leave the rest of the Protectorate free to be taken up by individual settlers who are arriving with increasing frequency." To this despatch I replied on Oct. 15 accepting Sir Charles Eliot's view and expressing my opinion that "it might be more prudent to postpone the consideration of further land grants on a large scale." I assumed that, with these instructions before him Sir Charles would abstain from proposals of any kind involving extensive grants of land to Messrs. Chamberlain and Flemmer or to any other applicants. My reluctance to make further large grants in this neighbourhood was increased owing to the fact that evidence was forthcoming from many quarters to show the necessity of avoiding a further encroachment upon the grazing lands of the Masai tribe.

Turning from the Minute to the correspondence, it is found that on May 20, 1903, Sir C. Eliot telegraphed to Lord Lansdowne (the telegram miscarried) stating that Messrs. Piellinger of Johannesburg, Mr. Russell Bowker, and Mr. R. Chamberlain proposed to apply for considerable concessions similar to those of the East Africa Syndicate, and asking if they should be encouraged. Another telegram was after wards sent enclosing Messrs. Chamberlain and Flemmer's proposals, and on Oct. 15 Lord Lansdowne, in replying, said, "It may be more prudent to postpone the consideration of further land grants on a large scale."

In a further telegram in February Lord Lansdowne stated that he could not sanction the grants, as they were in the centre of the grazing grounds essential to the Masai tribes.

Deputy Commissioner Jackson and Sub-Commissioner Bagge, who were in London, had informed Lord Lansdowne, that they assured the Masai that the lands would be reserved to them.

Sir C. Eliot replied "if Messrs. Jackson and Bagge gave the Masai the assurances mentioned it was without my knowledge. Neither of them even raised definite objections to grants when they were in the Protectorate."

He added, "Should your lordship prefer to be guided by advice of my subordinates, such as Messrs. Jackson and Bagge, I have the honour to tender my resignation."

In another despatch Sir C. Eliot said: "The area of Chamberlain and Flemmer's grant will probably be reduced, but unless it can be shown that they are undesirable persons I am unable to stultify myself by withdrawing the grant."

INDIANS IN NATAL.

Of all the emigrants who leave India for various British Colonies those who are sent to Natal appear to live under the most favourable conditions, and to have the largest opportunities for improving their position. They work in a good climate, they are well treated and they draw liberal pay; the demand for labour is much greater than the supply, and it is a fact that the attraction of India diminishes rapidly after the emigrant has been in the Colony for some time. True a good many of the emigrants return to India at the close of their indentures, but more still remain in the colony as "free" Indians 51,259 being in this class out of total Indian population of 81,390. Yet not nearly sufficient emigrants can be obtained, only 3,237 being desdatched last year to meet applications for over 19 000. Wages of indentured male adults vary from 10s. to 14s. per month, with rations, lodgings and medical attendance; those of adults who re-engage vary from 15s. to 60s., the highest wages being paid in the coal mines, where the work is necessarily arduous and less healthy than on the sugar plantations or in domestic service. Of 5,238 Indians who completed their term of indenture during last year no fewer than 3,231 took out licenses as "free" Indians, 688 re-indentured and only 552 returned to India. It is not clear how much money the Indian population of the Colony remitted to India, as they tend more and to avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Post Office but there was a sum of £45,058 4s 4d standing to the credit of Indian depositors in the Government Savings Bank, averaging £26 6s. 4d. per depositor, and the 684 immigrants who returned to India took with them £34 690 10s. Of these immigrants 33 had saved less than Rs. 50 each, but there were no fewer than 52 whose savings were over Rs. 2,000. The health of the Indian population is well looked after by special medical officers, and these report that employers generally are anxious to provide their employes with all reasonable facilities in the shape of good dwellings and sanitary surroundings. One or two of the medical officers report an increase in a mysterious disease known as burning feet, so painful and so resisting to all known pain sedatives that little or nothing can be done for the patient. The disease is accompanied by every symptom of the most exquisite torture, preventing the sufferer from sleeping or eating, and gradually undermining his health, so that he easily falls a victim to some more acute form of disease One medical officer says he has tried every nerve stimulant and nerve sedative without effect, and his predecessor was equally unsuccessful with surgical treatment.—"Pioneer."

A RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE TSAR.

THE July number of the "Quarterly Review," contains a striking article on Nicholas II., which is written, we are told, in a footnote, by a Russian official in high position. The article takes up what to English readers will be the novel position that the Tsar himself, and not his Ministers, is actually as well as nominally responsible for the mistakes in domestic and foreign policy which have been made during his reign. In reproducing some of the statements made in support of this view, we do not assume any responsibility for their accuracy, though the fact that the article appears in the "Quarterly Review" is evidence that the writer is a responsible person. The writer begins with an account of the bad impression made by the Tsar at his first public interview with the State Council, and after describing his meeting with the representatives of the Zemstvos a few days later, in which with an assumption of severity he met their expression of hope that his confidence might not be confined to the bureaucracy with a command to them to put away chimerical notions, says:—

Between those two public appearances of Nicholas II, lay that short period of suggestion during which the impressionable youth had been made not so much to believe as to feel that he was God's lieutenant, the earthly counterpart of his divine Master. From that time forward his Majesty has been filled with a spirit of self-exaltation which has gone on gaining strength, in accordance with the psychological law that pride usurps as much space as servility is ready to yield. Nikolai Alexandrovitch soon began to look upon himself as the centre of the world, the peacemaker of mankind, the torchbearer of civilization among the yellow and other barbarous races, and the dispenser of almost every blessing to his own happy people. Taking seriously this his imaginary mission, he has meddled continuously and directly in every affair of State, domestic and foreign, thwarting the course of justice, undermining legality, impoverishing his subjects, boasting his fervent love of peace, and yet plunging his tax-burdened people into the horrors of a sanguinary and needless war.

The article then goes on to point out that the Tsar has been unfortunate in his choice of advisers. M. Sipiaguine, the Minister of Public Instruction, who was assassinated on April 14, 1904, was intellectually Boeotian, but socially agreeable; he was a courtier who flattered the Tsar and oppressed the people. M. de Plehve is described as an official who is tolerably instructed, possesses an intricate acquaintance with the seamy side of human nature, knows how to touch deftly the right cords of sentiment, prejudice, or passion, and can keep his head in the most alarming crisis. M. de Witte's fall is attributed to his unwillingness to play the courtier:—

He not only spoke freely to Nicholas II., but refused to change his opinion in accordance with the Emperor's desires. He also declined to dupe the foreign Powers. "Your Majesty pledged your word to evacuate Manchuria, and the world believed you. Russia will now lose all credit, and perhaps not even gain Manchuria, if it please your Majesty to break that pledge. War also will follow, and we sorely need peace. Besides, Manchuria is useless to us. Therefore I cannot be a party to this policy." Thus plainly spoke the Finance Minister, heedless of courtly phraseology. "Witte is a haughty dictator, who gives himself the air of an Emperor." So spoke the courtiers among themselves and to his Majesty through the Grand Dukes, and the autocrat, wrathful that a subject should oppose his wishes and refuse to co-operate with him in professing to work for peace while provoking war, dismissed him.

The following comments are made on the Tsar's conduct of public business:

He is ever struggling with phantoms, fighting with windmills, conversing with saints, or consulting the spirits of the dead. But of the means at hand for helping his people or letting them help themselves he never avails himself. Books he has long ago ceased to read, and sound advice he is incapable of listening to. His Ministers he receives with great formality and dismisses with haughty condescension. They are often kept in the dark about matters which it behoves them to know thoroughly and early. Thus shortly after the present war had begun, a number of dignitaries and officials gathered round General Kuropatkin one day and asked him how things were going on. With a malicious twinkle in his eye the War Minister replied: Like yourselves, I know only what is published. The war is Alexyeff's business, not mine." When three Ministers implored the Tsar to evacuate Manchuria and safeguard the peace of the world, he answered: "I keep the peace and my own counsel as well." To one of the Grand Dukes, who, on the day before the rupture with Japan, vaguely hinted at the possibility of war, the Emperor said; "Leave that to me. Japan will never fight. My reign will be an era of peace to the end."

In his study he is generally busy signing replies to addresses of loyalty, or writing comments on the various reports presented by Minister, Governors, and other officials. He is encouraged by his courtiers to believe all these replies and comments are priceless: for even such trivial remarks as "I am very glad," "God grant it may be so," are published in large type in the newspaper, glazed over in the manuscript, and carefully preserved in the archives like the relics of a saint. But the most interesting are never published; and of these there is a choice collection. Here is one. A report of the negotiation respecting the warship "Manchur" was recently laid before him by Count Lamsdorff. The tenor of it was that the Chinese authorities had summoned the "Manchur" to quit the neutral harbour of Shanghai at the repeated and urgent request of the Japanese Consul there, on the margin of that report his Majesty penned the memorable words: The Japanese Consul is a scoundrel.

The Tsar is represented as being subject to the baleful influence of the Grand Dukes, of whom the writer says:—

They paint their plans in the hues of his own dreams, present him with modes which appeal to his prejudices, and always open their attack by gross flattery. They are consequently more than a match for poor "Nickie," as they call him and their influence over him is pernicious. . . . Perhaps the most influential of all is the Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch, who has for a considerable time been the alter ego of his Majesty. This granduncal ring is the Russian governing syndicate unlimited and no Minister could withstand it for a month. It is able to thwart his plans in their primary stage to discredit them in the Tsar's eyes during the discussion or to have them cancelled after the Emperor has sanctioned them. Obviously Russia has more autocrats than one.

The indictment is summed up in the following passage:—

Yet, undoubtedly, the power of the autocracy could be employed to further the cause of humanity, enlightenment, and justice, if such were the will of him who wields it. A single word from the Tsar would cause a profound change to come over the condition of the country and the sentiments of his people. The responsibility for his acts cannot be laid upon the shoulders of his Ministers, whose advice he refrains from seeking in the most dangerous crises of his reign. It was not his Ministers who prompted him to break the promise he had given to evacuate Manchuria; they entreated him to keep it. It was not they who proposed that he should curtail the power for good still left to such institutions as the Council of the Empire, the Committee of Ministers, and the governing Senate. It was not they who impelled him to make the monarchy ridiculous by seeking wisdom in the evocation of spirits and strength in the canonization of saints. It was not they who urged him to break up the Finish nation by a series of iniquitous measures worthy of an Oriental despot of ancient Babylon or Persia; on the contrary, they assured him in clear and not always courtly phraseology that justice and statesmanship required him to stay his hand. It was not his official advisers who suggested that he should despoil the Armenian Church of its property and endowments, while leaving all other religious communities in the possession of theirs, and should punish with bullets and cold steel the Armenian members of that Church who protested in the name of their religion and conscience. Almost all his Ministers united for once in warning him that this was an act of wanton spoliation, and in conjuring him to abandon or modify his scheme. But deaf to their arguments, he insisted on having his own way.

MR. LUCY, writing in the "London Magazine" this month, tells that Lord Rosebury once said to him, "There are two supreme pleasures in a man's life. One is ideal; the other real. The ideal joy is when a man receives the seals of office at the hands of his Sovereign; the real pleasure comes when he carries them back."

THE Russian Embassy at Paris has received a telegram from St. Petersburg giving a denial to the report that a Russian Council of Ministers had decided to prosecute Count Tolstoi for his recent article on the war in the Far East, and that M. de Plehve had proposed to arrest him on a charge of high treason.

MR. HEINEMANN announces a new series of reprints under the title of "Heinemann's Favourite Classics," in sixpenny cloth volumes. They claim to be distinguished by an exceedingly convenient "format" large, legible print, specially made clean paper, flexible but durable binding, a photogravure frontispiece plate, a pure text, and introductions by the first critics of the day. The series will start with an edition of the Works of Shakespeare, each play forming a sixpenny cloth volume. The first four volumes to be ready next week will be "Hamlet," "Richard III." "The Merchant of Venice" and "Twelfth Night," with introductions by George Brandes.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JULY 15.

HOME.

AN Arbitration Agreement was signed on Tuesday for the settlement of differences of a legal nature or relating to the interpretation of existing treaties between the United Kingdom and Germany.

Cricket.—Last Friday the match between Yorkshire and Kent was abandoned, as the wicket was declared to have been watered and rolled over night. —Eton beat Harrow at Lord's on Saturday by an innings and 12 runs. At the Oval the Gentlemen won their match against the Players, and an England Eleven at Blackpool beat Lancashire. Leicestershire were beaten by Derbyshire. Sussex drew with Essex.—On Tuesday at Taunton the South Africans beat Somerset by an innings and 86 runs.—On Wednesday Lancashire beat Worcestershire and Yorkshire beat Hants, four other matches being drawn.

Ecclesiastical.—The two Convocations and the Houses of Laymen met as a Representative Church Council last week. A resolution was passed approving of the Licensing Bill in its main principles.—The Archbishop of Canterbury received on the 12th a deputation opposing any alteration in the Athanasian Creed or its public use.—General "Booth, at the Albert-hall, on the 8th delivered his final charge to the delegates to the Salvation Army Congress.

Marriages.—Lady Marjorie Gordon and Captain Sinclair, M.P.; Capt. Skeffington Smyth and the Hon. Violet Monckton.

Law.—The commandeered gold case, Robbinson Company v. Alliance Assurance Company, has been decided by the House of Lords in favour of the underwriters.—At Bristol a solicitor has been sentenced to three years' penal servitude for misappropriating £3,129.—Two murderers have been reprieved, and two have been executed.

Lord Londonderry received on the 11th a medical deputation in favour of compulsory teaching of hygiene and temperance.

Mr. Chamberlain was entertained on the 8th by the Unionist Members of Parliament who favour his preferential trade policy.

Naval and Military.—A trial took place on the 12th of a torpedo-boat fitted with a combined system of steam turbine and ordinary reciprocating engine. —A German squadron the strongest naval force that Germany has ever sent to sea, arrived at Plymouth on the 10th and left on the 12th.—Water is being let into the new dock at Gibraltar.—The Bisley meeting was opened on the 11th. The Waldegrave competition was won by Sar. Winne, Irish Rifle Association. On the 12th the Base competition was won by Col. Buipett, and the Eagle by Lieut.-Col. Sanderman. On the 13th the Humphry Cup was won by Cambridge University.

Parliament.—The House of Lords on the 7th and 8th briefly discussed the pupil teacher system and certain naval and military matters. The House of Commons on the 7th passed the Irish Land Commission Vote and discussed the appointment of a Roman Catholic superintendent to the Ballinasloe Lunatic Asylum. On the 8th the Irish and Bill received its second reading. The Licensing Bill debate was continued on the 11th, when a time limit amendment was rejected by 250 to 209, and on the 12th and 13th, when the Committee stage was finished.—The Aliens Bill has been dropped.—The Lords Committee on the Channel Tunnel sat on the 11th and 12th.

Rowing.—At Henley last week the Grand Challenges Cup was won by the Leander, and the Diamond Sculls by Mr. Scholes, Toronto.

Tennis.—Oxford beat Cambridge in the four handed match at Lord's on Saturday. Mr. E. H. Miles has again won the M.C.C. Gold Prize.

The Prince of Wales at the Leysian Mission on the 11th, spoke on the benefits arising from the movement to bring the members of the Universities and public schools into closer touch with their poorer fellow-citizens.

The Turf.—The Lingfield Park Plate was won on the 8th by Sir J. Miller's Rock Sand.—At Newmarket on the 12th the Dullingham Plate was won by Sir J. Miller's Rondeau. The King was present.

Trade Returns.—Last month's imports show an increase of 4·6 per cent in value over those of June 1903 and exports show an increase of 8 per cent.

Vagrancy.—The President of the Local Government Board has appointed a Departmental Committee on the subject of vagrancy.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Federal Government is meeting with keen opposition on the details of the Arbitration Bill.—The Commonwealth Post Office invites tenders for a fortnightly service to Great Britain. White labour is essential.—On the expiration of Sir E. Hutton's term, the office of Commandant of the Commonwealth troops will be abolished, its duties being performed by an advisory board with an Inspector-General. South Australian Parliament has been opened. The year's finances show a small deficit.—The Tasmanian Government has resigned, and Mr. Evans, leader of the Opposition, has formed a Ministry.—The Queensland Parliament is dissolved.

Canada.—The House of Commons is considering a Bill amending the Militia Act. Opposition to the clause vesting the supreme command in the King or in his representative was overwhelmingly defeated.

East Africa.—The correspondence relating to Sir C. Eliot's resignation is published.

New Zealand.—Mr. Seddon's Budget was introduced on the 12th. He estimated that the year would show a surplus of £49,328.

Sir C. C. Knollys has been appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands and Sir F. Hodgson Governor of British Guiana.

Somaliland.—The Mullah has gone back to the interior, having failed to gather adherents.

South Africa.—The census returns have been published.—The Transvaal Legislative Council on Monday passed a resolution against the placing of all orders for supplies in the hands of the Crown Agents. The Colonial Secretary submitted on Tuesday the estimates for 1904-5.—Our Johannesburg Correspondent criticizes the Transvaal Government's retrenchment in the Department of Native Affairs.—The Transvaal gold output for June was 368 219oz, making the total for the half year 1 815,213oz, as against 2,955,740oz. for the whole year 1903. The June yield was 6,280oz less than that of May.

Wei-hai-wei.—A squadron of British war vessels left Wei-hai-wei unexpectedly on the 7th.

THE UNITED STATES.

Presidential Election. The St. Louis Convention chose Justice Parker as Democratic candidate, but failed, owing to Mr. Bryan's influence, to pass a resolution for the maintenance of the gold standard. Justice Parker telegraphed that he regarded the gold standard as irrevocable and would act accordingly. The Convention then declared, by 798 to 184, that there was nothing in his views to preclude him from accepting nomination on the party platform.

The Philippines.—A flood, caused by a cloudburst, has destroyed San Juan del Monte, with 200 lives and much property.

FOREIGN.

Crete.—Seventeen friends of M. Malintretos broke open the town-hall at Lakkos, tore down the Cretan flag, and fled to the mountains. Several have been captured.

Germany.—M Witte has come from Russia to confer on the new commercial treaty

Russia.—The Governor of Warsaw is said to have asked power to proclaim a state of siege throughout Russian Poland. An article on the Tsar by a high Russian official appears in the forthcoming "Quarterly Review."

The War.—General Oku's army occupied Kai-ping on the 9th, the Japanese casualties numbering about 174.—Our Tokio Correspondent says that General Kuroki's centre and right between June 27 and 29 captured all the most important defiles on the two roads to Liau-yang. The Russian resistance was feeble. The three Japanese armies opposing General Kuropatkin have now emerged from the mountainous country and, if not driven back, will henceforth be operating on the plains of the Liau river. Our Special Correspondent telegraphs, however, that the Russians are increasing in the immediate neighbourhood of the Motien ling Pass.—General Kuroki reports that on July 6 the Japanese occupied Sistenchang, 30 miles north-east of Saimatse. There has been continuous fighting between the besiegers and defenders of Port Arthur, and the Japanese are said to have captured two more forts. According to one telegram the Russians admit having lost 1,000 killed while another puts the Japanese losses at 30,000. —Admiral Togo reports that on Monday night Japanese torpedo-boats attacked a guard-ship at the entrance to Port Arthur. The result is not known.—The Japanese made a torpedo attack on Sunday but without success.—Four Russian cruisers and other vessels made a sortie from Port Arthur on Saturday, but were attacked and retreated into the harbour. An unconfirmed Tien-tsin telegram states that two Japanese destroyers were sunk at Port Arthur last week.—An old Japanese cruiser, the Kaimon, while in a fog outside Talien-wan, was sunk by a Russian mine 22 lives being lost.—The German Emperor has telegraphed his good wishes to a Russian regiment of which he is honorary colonel-in-chief. Our Peking Correspondent says that the effect of the telegram is to make Germany more than ever distrusted in the Far East.—The foreign trade of Japan for the first half of 1904 shows an increase of £2 800,000.

Turkey.—The results in Macedonia are at last being disbanded.—Great distress is predicted among the returned refugees.

Obituary.—Sir W. T. Charley; Mr. J. H. Angas, of South Australia; the Hon. G. Waldegrave-Leslie; General Sir A. Low; Mr. Justice J. A. Anderson, Punjab; Dr Hy. Hayman, formerly Headmaster of Rugby; Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Tighe; Miss Giulia Warwick.

Shipping Disasters.—Eighteen more survivors from the emigrant ship Norge have been rescued.—The British steamer Nemesis, Newcastle for Melbourne, is supposed to have been lost with all on board.—"Pioneer."

ARMY REORGANISATION.

MR. ARNOLD-FORSTER PROPOUNDS HIS SCHEME.

MANY REDUCTIONS.

MR. ARNOLD-FORSTER in the House of Commons, on Thursday afternoon, made his long-looked-for statement on Army Reform. As he rose he was greeted with loud Ministerial cheers.

The question, he said, was complex and difficult, and unless he could carry with him a majority of members on both sides, his labour would have been in vain. In the vicissitudes of politics it might fall to the lot of others to administer the system he was going to ask the House to establish. Feeling the enormous importance of securing a sound system of administration for the Army, he was most desirous of propounding a scheme that shall secure, he would not say universal acceptance—that was more than he could hope for—but such a measure of acceptance from both sides as would carry his scheme. He had already told the House that he was not prepared to administer the Army on its present basis—nor was he. The Army was going through a period of great danger and that meant great danger to the country. As to the reorganisation of the War Office, the Government proposed to decentralise largely, and already the personal of the Intelligence Department had been doubled, although in his opinion the enlargements should have been commenced twenty years ago. To maintain, as we were doing, an Army of 240,000 men, and not to be able within six weeks to put an effective force in the field was to stultify efforts which had been made. The First Army Corps at Aldershot could not move without dislocation and the calling from their domestic avocations of many thousand Reservists. That was an unreasonable and an unfortunate state of things.

AN END TO THREE YEARS' SYSTEM.

The three years' system of enlistment had broken down. It was dictated by circumstances that were probably necessary at the time, but though these circumstances had passed away, the system remained and it must be put an end to. (Cheers.)

Dealing with the deficiency of drafts to send abroad, Mr. Arnold Forster was greeted with some laughter, and amid loud general cheers he retorted that this was no laughing matter. He claimed that he wanted an army to hold India and our Colonies which we could reinforce but if we had to maintain an army over-seas we could not keep the same number of battalions at home. He wanted to get rid of the regimental depots, and to obtain more trained officers if the present system was continued 29 millions would not be the end of it. (Hear, hear.) The expenditure must be arrested. (Hear, hear.) He found that there was a universal condemnation of any proposal to reduce anything that involved a reduction of expenditure. (Laughter and cheers.)

THE MILITIA.

As regards the auxiliary forces, the condition of the Militia was profoundly unsatisfactory. It was 35,000 below strength. Twenty-seven per cent. of the men were under twenty; 19,000 men passed annually through the Militia into the Line; 42 per cent. of the men did not exist—laughter—70 per cent. of the Garrison Artillery was entirely supernumerary to any scheme of mobilisation—it was absolutely redundant. Sixty-four battalions had under 600 men; 45, under 500; 28 under 400; 10, under 300; whilst there was a scarcity of officers. It was time to do something. (Hear, hear.)

VOLUNTEERS.

The Volunteers contained the best material we had in the whole of our Army, and we ought to make the best use of it.

Now as regards the Army Estimates for the year, amounting to twenty-nine millions sterling he admitted that they were in one sense illusory—(Opposition cheers)—because items of charge had been omitted that must come in payment in the course of the year.

He laid down the proposition that it was desirable to retain with the Colours and on the Reserve all the men required for the defence of the Empire at home and abroad and no more. (Hear, hear.) Yes—no more. Whatever is superfluous should be discarded. If the major premise was admitted much followed.

They were maintaining in peace time in the Army and Navy no less than 1,042,000 men on their estimate annually, exclusive of Colonial troops. The British Army numbered 213,000. We had 77,000 in India; a native Indian army of 155,000 men; Colonial contingents numbering 18,000; our Reserve rapidly increasing was 73,000; we had 240,000 Volunteers; 31,000 Militia in the strength.

Did anybody think that gigantic total was necessary? Frankly he did not think so. (Cheers.) Conscription had been advocated. He had made calculation, and he found that would involve an annual additional cost of £25,900,000. (Laughter.) The Government had come to the conclusion that we did not require a large Army in times of peace.

GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS.

Therefore he proposed to reduce and gradually absorb fourteen battalions of the Line, three of four of which had been raised in the last three or four years for some of the larger battalions. He proposed that they should have twenty officers, ten of them of the same type as entered the Militia who in time of peace would pass into the reserve, and come back at peace training. It was proposed that these should be made territorial battalions. Barrack accommodation, which was not creditable to this country, would be improved. He did not propose to touch the Royal Artillery. He proposed to abolish the linked battalion system by establishing depots through out the country.

He also proposed to establish a striking force at Aldershot, consisting of 15,000 or 16,000 men who would always be ready to take the field. That was one of the most important of the Ministerial proposals. It was not proposed to alter the number of the cavalry.

Though there were some steps that might be taken with advantage, he proposed to follow the recommendation of the Esher Commission and divide the country into commands which, though they would correspond almost exactly with the Army Corps Districts, would not be subject to the anathemas of hon. gentlemen opposite, because they would be described by another name. (Laughter.) He would also absorb five of the garrison battalions which were redundant and exceedingly costly.

He proposed to divide the Army into two parts. Each battalion would have 500 men; 100 long-service men, the remainder enlisted for two years, and passing into the reserve for six years.

During the autumn he would take counsel and see what should be done with the Militia, which now cost £1 800,000 a year. He thought the Committee ought to give him carte blanche to turn certain regiments into territorial regiments, and make them shake hands with the regular regiments of the line.

He proposed to reduce the Volunteer establishment to 200,000 men reducing the strength by absorption in the first instance to 180 000 men; to give the Volunteers a larger grant; to encourage rifle clubs: to provide the Volunteers with transport; and to institute a scheme whereby on their discharge from the Army men would find congenial employment. During that his successor should be able to effect economies in Army expenditure, he had planned a scheme which he hoped would be approved.

In conclusion, Mr. Arnold-Forster stated that while some of his colleagues did not desire these changes, he had their loyal co-operation in seeking to provide a sufficient remedy for the existing evils

THE YELLOW PERIL.

A "Times" correspondent writes:—In reply to Russia's friends who seek to persuade the world that Japan is fighting for the hegemony of Asia and for the purpose of uniting the nations of the Orient into a league against the nations of the Occident there have of late been some interesting utterances. One can easily detect that Japanese publicists find a difficulty in treating such a chim

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 15.

MATURED JUVENILITY.

Was not someone the other day telling a story of a lady of between three and four score years setting out to learn her alphabet? The incident was on a par with the courageous industry of Queen Victoria, who, very late in life essayed successfully the study of Hindustani. Such instances of zeal and vigour in age recall Palmerston's well-known saying. And they run well in company with another story which I have just heard of a man who bustled into a South London branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and asked to be immediately enrolled. The honorary secretary, the best fellow in the world was agreeable, but wondered why there should be such haste. "Well, I must be hurrying with anything I'm going to do with you," was the reply; "you see I'm getting on for seventy-four years of age

THE MAN AT THE LEVER.

The terrible death of Sir W. Rattigan and the accidents to other well-known motorists, as well as the grave charge preferred against a Chippenham labourer of having stretched a wire across a road traversed by motorists, make the question of the car and its drivers particularly interesting just now. An accident occurred recently through a car dashing into a horse and cart which was turning a corner. This is a point which must strike everyone who has motored along country roads. With the hedges high and in full leaf at present, it is impossible to see what is approaching on the other side of a turn, and every careful driver will lustily sound his horn. But not all men are careful; they take the road as their own, whizz round a corner unannounced, or over the junction of four cross roads. There is another way in which the motorist makes himself offensive—by the dust which he maliciously creates.

FORBIDDEN FRUIT.

The announcement in Parliament that only licence holders may sell chocolates containing proof spirit means more than may strike the casual observer For some time past there has been an agitation afoot to regulate more strictly the sale of those miniature spirit-flasks in the form of bon-bon and comfit Probably the total quantity of alcohol contained in them is infinitesimal, but the principle involved is none the less important. The mere fact that the sweetmeat embodies a forbidden delicacy attracts young, hopeful, and perhaps his sister, or somebody else's. Dealers in this class of ware tell you that although it is quite against their principles to sell the liquor they are compelled to do so, merely in response to demand. The sobriety of the race will not be promoted by such methods, nor its physique bettered by the sale of injurious spirits to chits and hobbledehoys.

ANOTHER CHAPTER.

The new Army scheme would sound rather curious coming from Mr. Lyttelton. But for an event of which the jubilee anniversary has just occurred it would have fallen to Mr. Chamberlain's successor to propound the plan. It was just fifty years ago that the functions of Secretary for War were divided from those of the Colonies. "You ought to be King," a pert Irishman said to Mr. Chamberlain before the latter's resignation. Had the old office which he filled retained its dual, not to say multiple functions Mr. Chamberlain would have approximated somewhat nearer to the position which the Irishman pictured. It is fifty years since the first Secretary for War, on the new lines, was appointed. The Duke of Newcastle had the post, but without control over the finance or patronage of the Army.

THE LONG DROP.

The little dialogue at the Law Courts as to the congested condition of work there might lead the uninitiated to imagine that those judges who are away on circuit, while their aid is needed at headquarters, are having a high old holiday. But, of course, nothing of the sort happens. Assize work, though it brings idle days at times, involves terribly heavy work in the big towns of the provinces, where the civil courts present cause lists heavy enough for the Law Courts themselves. The good old days for judges on circuit are long past. There was a time when it was not so much a matter of all work and no play, when a man would have a light day in court, a good dinner, and a couple of bottles of wine to prevent his being thirsty during the night. It was a judge of those days who, after dining to his complete satisfaction with a friend prepared to leave for home mistook his way to the door, stepped out of the open window, and dropped on to the grass below. He merely asked as he picked himself up, "What gars ye hae sic lang steps to your front door?"

THIS LITTLE WORLD.

Huxley, when in Australia, ran across a man by whose manner he was impressed. The stranger was only a groom, but there was something about him which invited inquiry. He proved to be one of Huxley's old schoolfellows. Truly the world is very small, though we have often enough to go far to meet those who are nearest us in it. The other day two Englishmen were introduced, thousands of miles from the town to which both belonged. It proved that for a generation they had occupied premises opposite each other, yet until this day had never become acquainted. The one and only meeting between Wellington and Nelson was an accident. Wellington was only once in the presence of Napoleon, and then the Corsican, was asleep in a chaise. All of which serves as introduction to a story which has just come to me of a meeting in a field hospital in far-away Matabele land of men who had been born and bred in the same parish who met without recognition, and drifted apart again without knowing each other.

WAR'S WAYS.

Short greetings serve in time of strife. "You leave for Africa on Saturday morning," said the man who was making the appointment, and the little doctor, who ten minutes earlier had thought as much of going to the North Pole as to Matabeleland, went home and packed his traps. Two of them ran the Red Cross base hospital, and one of them had to go up country to bring down some wounded who had been secreted in the forest, too bad to travel with the less hurt. With eight mules and a wagon, a couple of Cape boys as guides, and the necessary complement of Kaffirs, forth the expedition fared, provisioned for three days, and with water for two days, Expectation of opportunities to renew the water supply was not justified by results. At the end of the second day all the water was gone, men and animals were gasping with thirst, and Cape boys and Kaffirs praying to be allowed to return to Bulawayo. It was two days' journey back to the base with no water on the way; hence retreat was impossible. Besides there were dying men lying ahead in the forest.

LIGHT AND SHADE.

So, forward it was. That night as they outspanned, the doctor took a walk into the forest unaccompanied, in a pretty bad way over his prospects. Suddenly he noticed lights ahead. It did not take him long to ascertain that the fires were those of a camp of Matabele. It was inviting death to remain; it was certain death to put back for Bulawayo. To right and left were trackless wastes. The only possible course was to make a dash for it past the Matabele camp. The road led close by the savages. The latter evidently took the little caravan as the advance post of an army. Instead of attacking, they made haste to strike camp and fly in another direction. All night the little expedition travelled, and far into the early morning, to find at last a dirty pool in, donga, and drink liquid corruption regardless of consequences, until thirst was assuaged. Presently a British scout was sighted, the camp of the sick man located, and the lines safely gained,

THE DECLINE.

Two brave fellows had volunteered to lead an attack upon a big chief's kraal. One had been shot dead; the other had had his face smashed by a bullet. The survivor lay at the point of death as the Red Cross man entered. A comrade sat beside him fanning flies from his face and listening to the low moans in which the man sought to give utterance to his valedictory thoughts. The doctor looked at the wounded hero. "I think I can do that chap some good," he muttered. It is rough surgery in a forest camp in an enamy's country—rough, but marvellously good. The supposedly dying man was chloroformed. When he revived the pain had left him. So, too, had the shattered jaw. There were other cases to look after, and doctor and patient saw little enough of one another in camp or on the way back to Bulawayo. Disfigured as he was, the patient was not the man whom you would recognise with ease even were you looking for acquaintances and so far from home the mere surname conveyed no hint.

THE RALLY.

Matters move rapidly when war is toward, and the little doctor has no sooner brought in his wounded and had a final look at his particular patient then he went his way. The dying man proved to be worth a good many dead ones. He recovered completely, and in turn departed. The other day an aged man was accosted by a stalwart young fellow, with rather disfigured features. Is your name So-and-so, sir? he inquired. It was. And have you a son named Dr. something ditto? He had, then sir, you should be proud of him. For my own part I would lay down my life for him. I'm Trooper Such-and-such, the man whose life he saved in Somaliland. I live within a mile of where your son was born and grew up. I knew him as a boy, but afterwards we never met again until he came to where I lay dying in the hospital tent in the forest. He didn't recognise my smashed face, and I was too busy-minded to know him again. Doctor and patient are doing well to-day, serving their fellows in their respective spheres, as is the father of the first-named, who tells me the story,

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, July 12.

3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards—Capt. J H. A. Annesley, D. S. O., is seconded for service on the Staff. Lieut. E. H. W. Lascelles to be adjutant, vice Brevet Major A. Burt, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

3rd (King's Own) Hussars—Lieut. F. J. Du Pre to be adjutant, vice Capt. H. S. Laverton, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars—Lieut. E. O. B. B. Black-Hawkins to be captain, vice H. R. Mosely, resigned.

12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers—Second Lieut. R. H. Villiers, D.S.O., resigns his commission.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. S. Wedderburn retires on retired pay; Supernumerary Capt. L. M. Phillpots, D S O, to be captain, vice H M Drake; Lieut J C Dunbar is seconded for service under the Colonial Office; Second Lieut J C Fullerton to be lieutenant under the provisions of Article 29, Royal Warrant Oct 26, 1900; Second Lieut G W B Gabbitas is removed from the Army for absence without leave; Capt H M Drake to the adjutant, vice Capt L A. Phillpots, D S O, whose tenure of that appointment has expired; Capt E F Talbot-Ponsonby to be adjutant, to complete establishment.

Royal Garrison Art.—Brevet Col. E J K Priestly, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on retired pay; Capt. E de H Smith is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. The undermentioned lieutenant to be captains:—J. P. Benn, vice Brevet Major S. C. C. Townsend, deceased; G. A. Yates, vice J. A. P. Robinson, appointed adjutant; B. H. Brown, vice G. N. Johnston, seconded; W. H. Macalpine-Lany vice T. R. Phillips, appointed adjutant; R. H. R Benson, vice G. McK. Franks, seconded.

Supernumerary Lieut D Macloay to be lieutenant, vice C A Orton, appointed to the Sierra Leone Company. The promotion of Second Lieut P S Wiltshire to the rank of lieutenant is antedated to April 17 1904 vice J V C Campbell, appointed to the Hong Kong-Singapore Battalion. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—P M Meuill, vice G Dull, appointed to the Indian Army; W T Sheppard on the Seconded List; G E S Cotter, vice J P Benn promoted; A A Huyshe, vice G A. Yates, promoted; J F Fenn, vice S Perry, seconded; R de W Waller vice B H Brown, promoted. Capt. H B Colbeck to be adjutant on augmentation; Capt C F Bishop to be instructor in gunnery, vice Capt J K Kendall, retired.

FOOT GUARDS.

Grenadier Guards—Second Lieut. R O Crawshay resigns his commission.

Coldstream Guards—Supernumerary Lieut. G P Dawnay, DSO, to be lieutenant, vice F S Winnington, resigned.

Scots Guards—Lieut. D N Nicol resigns his commission.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs (East Kent Regt.)—Second Lieut. J Crookenden to be lieutenant, vice H L Archer-Houblon, promoted.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Second Lieut. R M R Lamb to be lieutenant, vice W N Herbert, seconded.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Capt. J H D Costeker, DSO, to be adjutant, vice H P Creagh-Osborne, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.)—Second Lieut H Wilson, from 1st Volunteer Batt, the East Yorkshire Regt. (University Candidate), to be second lieutenant.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf.)—Second Lieut. T A Walsh to be lieutenant, vice J S N Harrison, promoted.

The East Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. B W Bogle is seconded for service in the Army Service Corps.

The Royal Irish Regt.—Lieut. E H Kennedick resigns his commission.

The South Wales Borderers—Capt. and Brevet Major N Burrows is seconded for service in the Army Service Corps. The restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Capt. C V R Wright is antedated to June 15, 1904, vice N Burrow; Supernumerary Capt. E C Margesson to be captain, vice H Gilbert Casson promoted.

The Gloucestershire Regt.—Second Lieut A D Law to be lieutenant, vice A K Ford, seconded.

The South Staffordshire Regt.—Second Lieut F S N Savage-Armstrong to be lieutenant, vice J S S Dunlop, promoted.

The Essex Regt.—Second Lieut A T W Constable to be lieutenant, vice L O W Jones, seconded.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Second Lieut (now Lieutenant) R J B Yates is seconded for service with the Indian Army; the promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut R F Pelly is antedated to April 24, 1904, vice R J B Yates, seconded for service with the Indian Army; Supernumerary Lieut A S G Cattle to be lieutenant, vice H L Holme, seconded.

The Northamptonshire Regt.—Capt C E Higginbotham is seconded for service on the Staff.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.)—Captain F I Day is seconded for service in the Army Service Corps.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.)—Capt C A Law is seconded for service in the Army Service Corps.

The Durham Light Inf.—Capt A C Tucker is seconded for service in the Army Service Corps.

The Gordon Highlanders—Capt J M McLaren is seconded for service on the Staff.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Capt C R Spedding, DSO is seconded for service in the Army Service Corps.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Capt G Hudleston is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Lieut A J Rennison is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL COPS.

Qrmr and Honorary Capt G Merritt to be honorary major.

STAFF.

The undermentioned officers are confirmed in their appointments in South Africa:—

Lieute-Col and Brevet Col (local Major-Gen) T E Stephenson, C B. major-general on the Staff commanding Bloemfontein District, and is granted the substantive rank of colonel in the Army; Lieut-Col and Brevet Col (local Brig-Gen) C J Blomfield, C B, D S O, brigadier-general on the Staff, commanding Hurrismith District, and is granted the substantive rank of colonel in the Army; Lieut-Col and Brevet Col (local Brig-Gen) J F Burn-Murdoch, C B brigadier-general on the Staff, commanding Standerton District, and is granted the substantive rank of colonel in the Army; Lieut-Col and Brevet Col (local Brig-Gen) W R Kenyon-Slaney, brigadier general on the Staff commanding Middelburg District and is granted the substantive rank of colonel in the Army.

Col. (local Brig.-Gen) R. G. Broadwood, C. B., aide-de-camp to the King, from a colonel on the Staff, to be a brigadier general on the Staff to command the Bloemfontein District, retaining the local rank of brigadier-general while so employed; Col. (local Major-Gen.) T. E. Stephenson, C.B., from commanding the Bloemfontein District, to command the Transvaal District, graded for pay, Rate IV., Scale B, Article 115. Royal Warrant, Oct. 26, 1900 retaining the local rank of major-general while so employed; Col. (local Brig.-Gen.) C. J. Blomfield, C. B., D. S. O., from commanding Harrismith District, to be a colonel on the Staff to command the Harrismith and Natal Sub-District, retaining the local rank of brigadier-general while so employed; Col. (local Brig.-Gen.) J. F. Burn-Murdoch C. B., from commanding Standerton District to be a colonel on the staff to command the Potchefstroom Sub-District, retaining the local rank of brigadir-general while so employed; Col. (local Brig.-Gen.) W. R. Kenyon-Slaney, from commanding Middelburg District (Transvaal), to be a colonel on the Staff to command the Middelburg Sub-District, retaining the local rank of brigadier-general while so employed.

Honorary Col T S Cave V D lieutenant-colonel commandant 1st Volunteer batt the Hampshire Regt to be assistant director at Headquarters for Volunteer Services; Capt and Brevet Major W F Bonham D S O, the Essex Regt from Staff captain at Headquarters to be a military attache and is granted the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel while so employed vice Brevet Col the Hon. E J Montagu-Stuart-Wortley C M G, a V C D S O, whose period of service in that appointment has expired. The date of appointment of Capt J M McLaren the Gordon Highlanders as aide-de-camp to Lieut Gen Sir C Tucker K C B is Dec 16 1903 and not as stated in the "Gazette" of June 17 1904.

INDIAN ARMY.

Col. D S Cuninghame is placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

BREVET.

Lieut. Col H J S Landon the Royal Warwickshire Regt, to be colonel.

Admiralty, 9th July, 1904.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Cyrus Hunter Regnart to be Captain, vice O'Sullivan, name removed from the list on account of physical unfitness for further active service.

Admiralty, 11th July 1904.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of 21st July, 1876—Commander Robert Henry Stewart has been authorised to assume the rank of Captain on the Retired List of His Majesty's Fleet.

Admiralty, 12th July.

The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in his Majesty's Fleet:—Patrick Tosta Scully. Dated 15th December, 1902. James Buller Kitson. Dated 24th December, 1902. Kenneth Stobart. Dated 2nd January, 1903. Harold de Gallye Lamotte. Charles Edward Turle. Henry Edmund Harvey. Dated 18th January, 1903. Charles Gordon Brodie. Theodore Stuart Brodie. Tom Kenneth Triggs. Dated 10th February, 1903. Max Kennedy Horton. Dated 15th 1903. George Campbell Street. Dated 28th February 1903. John Skinner Wilson. Dated 10th March, 1903 Franc's Walter Despard Twigg. Frederick Colnett Corbyn, George Edward Montagu Blackmore, Gilbert Richard de la Poer Nugent. Dated 15th June, 1903, Arthur Charles Fawssett, Charles Chase Turner, Richard Lloyd Hamer, Thomas Clarence Wilsone, Charles Vernon Lowcay Norcock. James Vandeleur Creigh Alexander High Gye Mountague Robert Bernard Erskine Arthur Nicolson. Vincent Morse Copper. Dated 15th September, 1903.

The undermentioned Assisant Paymasters have been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet:—Henshaw Robert Russell. George Herbert Sweeting Herbert Stanley Measham.

Staff Paymaster Charles Edward Fox Webb has this day been advanced to the rank of Flee Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet.

Assistant Paymaster Francis Hamilton Gerty has been specially promoted to the rank of Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet, in recognition his War Services in Africa. Dated 7th July 1904.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

The undermentioned Gentlemen have been appointed Sub-Lieutenants viz:—James Nelson Craven, John Thomas Smith, James Ernest Churchill, George Charles Lewis, John Whitlow Williams Robert Wallace, Charles Everard Mumford, Robert Geoffery Cross, William Frederick Boaden, Ernest Clarke, Francis Dalzell Piper, Harry Frederick Minett, George William Cavendish Venn, Robert Severs, Erastus James Thornton, Robert Pennington-Williams. Ernest Woodhead, Hamilton McMath Hely, Robert Glendenning Malin, Normal Woolcock, Leonard John Glendenning, Charles George Matheson, William Pearson Townshend, John, Henry Swan, David Blair, Edward Griffiths, and George Samuel Hooper.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Officers:—Edwin Taffs, Duncan Mackenzie, Jeffrey Browning. Alfred Smith, to be Staff Pay-master.—George Packer, Thomas Vaughan Forrest, Frederick Charles Stevenson, to be Paymasters. Ashley Nicholson Lipscomb, Henry Frederick William Reynolds, William Tucker Hawke, Charles Farmer Lane Laurence O'Shaughnessy, Alexander Macdonald. Harold Robert Reaish, Frank Roper Philips-Smith to be Assistant Paymasters.—

Admiralty, 13th July.

Captain George Morris Henderson M. V. O., has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King, in place of Captain Michael Culham O'Callaghan, C. B., promoted to Flag rank Staff paymaster Francis Reginald Lake has this day been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet.

The undermentioned Engineer Cadets have been appointed Engineer Sub-Lieutenants in His Majesty's Fleet with seniority of 1st July, 1904:—Samuel Duncan, William Veuers Benoy, Ernest William Claxton, Charles Sydney Bell, George Wilfred Le Page, Thomas Herbert Warde Osborne Wallace Skinner, Cecil Barnabas Sheppard, Howard Wormell, James Ashton, Lawrence Parsons Fowler, James Douglas Niven, Herald Vernon Gaud, Ernest Grant Ade, Archibald Samuel de St. Legier, James Francis Dodd, Albert Arthur Green Marvell, Francis North Barker, Arthur Wild, Aubrey Eustace Waters, Henry Royden Baker, Henry Stafford Brockman, Henry Galton Moon.

War Office 15th July.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, Lieutenant-General Edward Arthur Gore to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Honorary General Sir Charles Cameron Shuta, K. C. B., deceased.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Major-General Henry Broom Fadden, C. B., to be Colonel, vice Major-General and Honorary Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick William Traill Burroughs, K. C. B, transferred to Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.)

Princess Louise's (Argil and Sutherland Highlanders), Major-General and Honorary Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick William Traill Burroughs, K. C. B., from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment to be Colonel vice General Sir John Alexander Ewart, G. C. B., deceased.

War Office Pall Mall 15th July.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards Captain and Breve Major John A. Bell-Smyth to be Major vice Brevet Lieutenant Colonel C. J. Briggs, transferred to the 5th (Inniskilling) Draggons.

Lieutenant William T. V. W. Wood resigns his Commission.

5th (Inniskilling) Draggons, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles J. Briggs, from 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards to be Major to complete establishment.

12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers Supernumerary Captain General W. Hobson to be Captain vice A L Brown, resigned.

14th (King's) Hussars, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward D Brown V.C, has been permitted to assume the surname of Synge-Hutchinson in addition to and after that of Brown.

21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, The undermentioned Captains are seconded:—C G Graham Hutchinson, for service as an Adjutant of Imperial Yeomaury.

James W D Thomson, for service on the Staff.

Supernumerary Captain, vice R E Cecil appointed Adjutant.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Brevet Colonel William J Mackenzie, Assistant Inspector-General of Fortifications at Headquarters on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on half pay.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Colonel Thomas H. Brock, on completion of his period of service in command of the 50th Regimental District (The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment), retires on retired pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant J. H. B. Peyton is seconded for service in the Army Service Corps.

The Lincolnshire Regiment, The restoration to the Establishment of Supernumerary Lieutenant Charles E. Hollins, notified in the Gazette" of 28th June 1904 is cancelled. Lieutenant Cyril G. V. Wellesley is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Royal Irish Regiment. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant C. A. French is antedated to 3rd June, 1904.

The Gloucestershire Regiment, Second Lieutenant P. C. Goldney is seconded for service in the Army.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Edward B. Hankey to be Captain, to complete establishment.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Lieutenant (now Captain) Arthur P. Williams Freeman to be Adjutant vice Captain H. S. P. Simon, who has resigned that appointment.

The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieutenant Arthur P. Williams Freeman, Adjutant, is antedated to 11th April 1904 to complete establishment (Article 28a. Royal Warrant, 26th October.

Second Lieutenant G.P.L. Myers is seconded for service in the Army Service in the Corps.

The Hampshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant A.E Holbrook is seconded for service in the Army Service Corps.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Lieutenant Allan H. Harden is seconded for service in the Army Service Corps.

The Northamptonshire Regiment Supernumerary Captain Percy C. B. Skinner to be Captain vice C. E. Higginbotham, seconded.

The Manchester Regiment, Lieutenant Thomas S. Wickham, R.S.O. is seconded for service under the Coonial Office.

The Gordon Highlanders, Supernumerary Lieutenant Frederick L. Makgill-Crichton-Maitland to be Lieutenant, vice V. Gordon resigned.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), Lieutenant Francis G. G. Cuningham, from half pay, to be Lieutenant to complete establishment with precedence next below A. J. H. Maclean.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers Major George A Shaforth is placed on retired pay.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

The following Officers are transferred as Second Lieutenants on probation,

Lieutenant Allan Humphrey Hardon, The Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant Gilbert Percival Louis Myers, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Second Lieutenant Philip Chard Goldney, The Gloucestershire Regiment Second Lieutenant Arthur Ernest Holbrook, The Hampshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant John Hamilton Bernard Peyton, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—Frederic W Lambelle, M B, Martyn C Beatty, M B, Teodore F Ritchie, M B, Alexander W Sampey, Thomas J Potter, Alexander J Williamson, M B, Ernest V Ayien, Henry Rogers, M B, William Davis, Denis J F O'Donoghue.

The undermentioned Lieutenants are confirmed in that rank:—Robert M Ranking, Francis J Turner, Godfrey F Rugg, Douglas S B Thomson, M B, John Fairbairn, M B, Leonard Bousfield, M B, James H Douglass, M D. Arthur S Arthur, M B, Robert R Lewis, Alexander L Otway, M B, Charles H Turner, Dumaresq Le Bas, Eugene C Whitehead, M B, Walter F H Vaughan, Richard B Hole, M B, Travis C Lucas, George E Cashcart, William Wiley, M B, Howard Harding, M B, John A Turnbull, Montague F Grant, David P Johnstone, Edward H M Moore, Michael D Ahern, Frederick J Garland, M B, Alban A Meaden, Robert J Cahill, M B, Harry B Connell.

STAFF.

The appointment of Colonel (local Brigadier-General) R. G. Broadwood, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the King, is to Command the Orange River Colony District, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of 12th July, 1904.

Brevet Colonel W. J. Mackenzie, Royal Engineers, on being placed on the Half-Pay List, is retained in his appointment as an Assistant Inspector-General of Fortifications at Head-Quarters.

The undermentioned temporary appointment is made:—Captain R. T. Toke, The Welsh Regiment to be an Assistant Military Attache.

BLOOD HUMOURS

Skin Humours, Scalp Humours, Hair Humours,

Whether Simple Scrofulous or Hereditary

Speedily Cured by Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills.

Complete Treatment for All Kinds of Humours.

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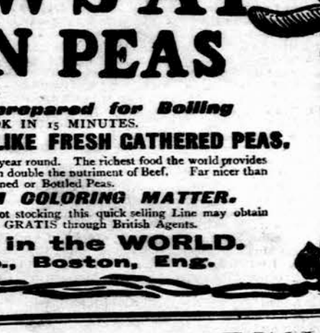

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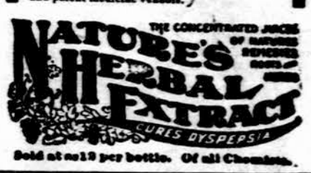

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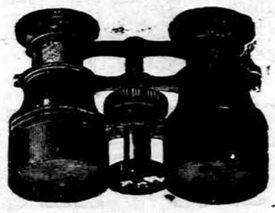

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and, drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia, or any poisonous salts.

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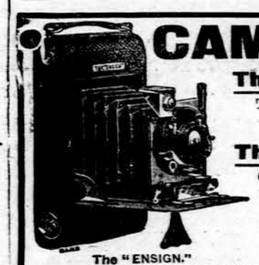

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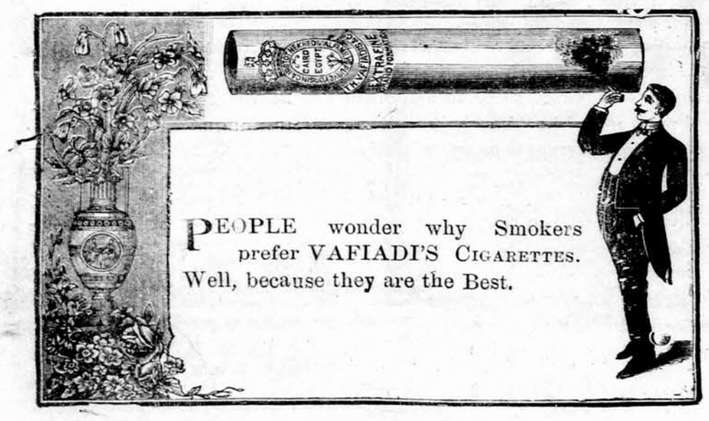

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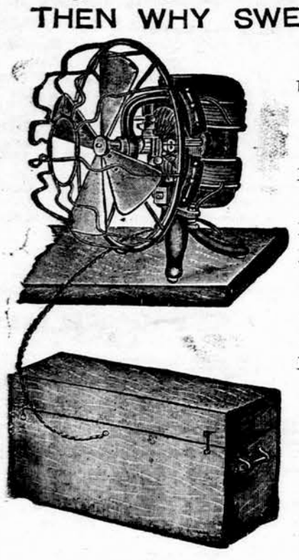

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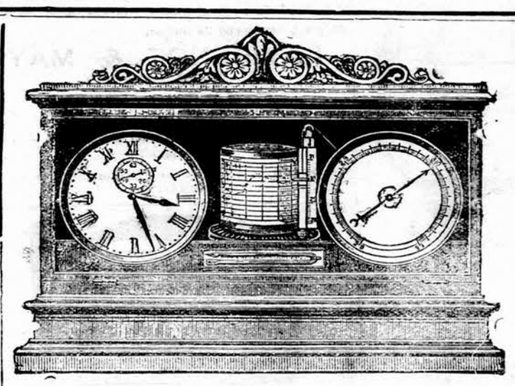

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